FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 107.

REMINDED.

All heedless of the world, in its own ill
Absorbed and dumb, the heart lies, while the day
And dark seem but alike, no single ray
Of hopeful light breaks through, its grief to still.
It lies alone and helpless; every thrill
Of bitter pain which holds it in such sway
Seems a sweet sign that death will not delay)
But life holds strong, and with unconscious skill
The mind takes note of all. Keenly the ear
Hears every slightest noise, the half-closed eye
Sees every pattern on the wall, each line
Is cut upon the brain in figures fine.
Long years elapse, one thinks the grief laid by,
A sight, a sound, the old hard pain is here.
—*Laura M. Marquand, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE LATE GEN. GORDON.

A Graphic Pen Picture of the Fallen Hero of Khartoum.

Col. H. G. Prout, sometime colonel of the Egyptian General Staff, who knew the late General Gordon well and served with him, writes an interesting sketch of the life and character of this remarkable man for the New York *World*, as follows:

Thousands who never saw Gordon and who have but vague notions of his personality have heard with true sorrow of his death. To me it comes like a personal loss; for I knew him well, and he had been a kind friend. Although I well knew the peril of his situation my faith in his resources kept me hopeful of his final escape. It seems opportune to try to make public some definite ideas of the man and his missions, and perhaps to correct some misconceptions of his character. In the autumn of 1876, when Gordon wished to have the Khedive's equatorial provinces, I was ordered up, at his own request, to command in his absence. At that time I had already served twenty months in the Soudan and was then in Darfour. Later, when Gordon came out as Governor General of the Soudan, the Equatorial Provinces were added to that government and I was confirmed in his old command. Thus, through personal and official correspondence and intercourse and through wandering in his footsteps in the savage country of the Upper Nile, I came to know Gordon somewhat intimately.

He was unmarried, and at the time of his death was fifty-two years old. In person he was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, of light but athletic figure. He was a fine horseman, a powerful swimmer, a good shot and has given evidence known to the world of extraordinary physical endurance. When I first saw him, in January, 1874, his complexion was fresh and his hair brown and curling closely. When I saw him last, in April, 1878, his face had become thin and sallow and his hair quite gray. He had a noble head, and his blue eyes were singularly clear and piercing. His open and direct gaze seemed to look through and through one. His mouth was resolute, but his whole expression was very animated and mobile. His manner and speech were quick and abrupt, often brusque, and often gentle and even tender. He dressed plainly, but was scrupulously neat. In the heart of Africa he contrived to shave every morning.

He was a great smoker, but abstemious in eating and drinking. Stores of food and drink, elaborate mess equipage, cooks and their paraphernalia were never allowed to impede his flights over the land. He complained first of the rapacity of Englishmen and next of their worship of dinner. A relative told me a trifling but characteristic incident which took place during his service on the Danube Commission. A distinguished personage called on him. Gordon's servant, a devoted old woman, told the caller that the Colonel was just at dinner, but the door was hardly closed when she heard Gordon's stern voice bidding her call the gentleman back, as he was not at dinner. The visitor returned and after he had gone the trembling domestic ventured to look for the dinner which she had carefully served, but of which not a sign was to be seen on the table. She finally found dinner, service, cloth and all in a bundle in a locker. Affairs were not to be hindered by a trifle like dinner. His horror of formal dinners gave him much trouble after he became a lion in England.

HIS DISTASTE FOR SOCIAL FORMALITY.

When asked to dinner in Southampton he really could not accept—sorry, but he was just going up to London. As soon as his presence was known in London an invitation to dinner would send him flying back to Southampton, and so the poor man vibrated from invitation to invitation. Fuss was even more repugnant to him than dinner. Pomp, parades, ceremonies and the embellishments of high station were irksome to him. He was uneasy and bored in the beautiful Kasren-Nouss, the palace assigned to him on the Shoubra road by the Khedive when he was in Cairo. He looked at his old camel saddle on the floor of his bedroom and longed for the desert. I think it was Gordon himself who told me of his visit to the Duke of Connaught. When he went to his room to dress for dinner the contents of his modest bag had been conveniently disposed for him, and he gave me an amusing picture of his aged and battered combs, brushes and razors, displayed on the magnificent dressing-table. Giegler Pasha, who once went up the White Nile as Gordon's guest, found him one day in the cabin seated at a table with his mess silver before him and a file, with which he was carefully erasing the family crest from each piece. There was no affectation of simplicity or of contempt for rank, or of equality of station about the man, but absolute sincerity and a keen perception of the essential and a contempt for trivialities. A duke or a crest might be useful or ornamental, but they inspired in him no awe merely as dukes and crests. But no one could safely forget to give Gordon all the respect due to his rank, and he had a high family pride. Pomposity he never spared. His blessed sense of humor gave him much enjoyment of the effect of his attitude towards the sacred things of England upon the minds of his fellow-countrymen. I say his blessed sense of humor, for it was to him a blessed gift; it was no small element in his work. Writing from Shaka, after having suffered months of hunger, thirst and fatigue, after having been harassed by killing cares and having been in imminent peril for weeks together, he says: "You will laugh when I tell you the story." Most of us would have thought of the heroic aspect of our story. He ordered a Circassian Pasha, Governor-General of Darfour, to leave the country, and to make sure that he left, he said, but for a little fun I suspect, followed in his wake for 500 miles. The luxurious Pasha would scarcely curl himself up in a comfortable camp before the inexorable, red-faced Englishman would appear, ordering him to move on. Gordon long after chuckled over the misery of the poor rascal whom he thus taught to march. To Gordon's sense of humor we must attribute his offer to divide the Empire of Central Africa with one of his officers, if we are to believe he ever made the offer. He was quite capable of amusing himself with the effect on his companion of such a suggestion.

HIS IMPETUOUS TEMPERAMENT.

He was of hasty temper, imperious will and impetuous action. If ever a man needed the saving grace of religion it was Gordon, and he knew it. He was, however, tender-hearted and one of the most generous men in the world. In his quarters at Galatz a glazed window opened on the passage by which his working-room was approached, and when in particularly bad temper he placed a hammer in that window, as a warning to his people. On his "hammer days" he was to be avoided. On one of his journeys up the Nile, while in a part of the river thick with crocodiles, a monkey with which he was playing, on the deck of the steamer, fell overboard. In a twinkling Gordon was in the water to save the monkey.

His impetuosity must have got him into a thousand scrapes, from which only his mental and physical address and his "three-o'clock-in-the morning" courage rescued him. While hauling one of his nuggars (the common sailing craft of the Nile) up the rapids, in the fourth degree of latitude, a rope broke and drifted away, and the boat was put in great peril. Gordon called for volunteers to go out after the rope, but no one stirred. He jumped into a skiff, pulled out, picked up the rope, upset his skiff, swam with the rope to a rock and there remained all night till some means of rescue could be found. When in Darfour, marching to meet Suleiman, the son of Sebehr, who stirred up a formidable revolt, he wrote: "Sebehr's son is now on his way to meet me with 2,800 armed slaves to see if I am weak. If so he will attack and try to make me prisoner to exchange for his father. If he finds I am strong he will temporize and try treachery. It is suggested to me to use treachery towards him. I do not like the Asiatic tricks, and so, D. V., I shall attack his advance guard of 600 men two days from here and open the ball. God help me, for I have little confidence in my troops. It is the crisis." Fortunately he came through this crisis with little fighting and Suleiman retreated to Shaka and nursed his rebellion. To this "den," as he called it, Gordon eventually followed Suleiman and astonished the 3,000 robbers by riding alone into their camp, scolding Suleman roundly and ordering him to disband his followers. Strange to say Suleiman neither killed Gordon nor made him prisoner, but obeyed him.

How much of calculation there was in these apparently reckless feats no one can tell, but it is certain that Gordon inspired all—princes of Europe, savages of Africa and rebels of China—with unbounded admiration for his courage and with unbounded faith in his powers. He was as acute as Machiavelli and well knew the effect of his actions upon all minds. Many of his greatest risks were undertaken deliberately. At one of the stations of the Equatorial Provinces, Moogi, the negroes on the eastern bank of the Nile, were hostile and implacable. It was they who surrounded and killed young Linant de Bellefonds and his fifty or sixty men under the eyes of the Moogi garrison, who had no means of crossing the river and were powerless to help their comrades. It was not a great while after this affair that Gordon was seen alone in a small boat paddling slowly along the hostile bank. The negroes on the slopes watched him uneasily while he quietly landed, tied his skiff and proceeded to display a store of beads with which he tried to entice them to come near and talk with him. Finding that his efforts were vain, he took his rifle from the float, shot a hippopotamus which appeared just in time to give the performance a graceful finish, re-embarked and pulled back to the stockade, while the negroes came down and divided the beads and hippopotamus. One of Gordon's deliberate risks, undertaken for effect, gave me no small discomfort when I succeeded to the command of the Equatorial Provinces. At most of the stations he had built huts for his own occupancy as he passed up and down the river. These huts were often built outside the stockades and in some instances at considerable distances from them. Doubtless his first notion in this was to show his confidence in the natives. I could not afford to lose any element of influence that Gordon had found useful. Time and again it happened that Gordon would be missed from his hut in the morning. A party would at once start out on the route of march proposed for the day, and sooner or later would overtake him, striding along alone and unarmed, with his tin box of tobacco under his arm and his cigarette pipe in his fingers. This was partly to avoid the inevitable turning out of the garrison and firing of salutes and other fuss when the Governor came and went, but quite as much for the example. His courage and swift decision in all matters, great and small, inspired with awe the savages of the equator and the wild tribesmen of the Soudan, and kept in constant dread of his stern discipline the intriguing, treacherous officials in his service—and this notwithstanding his compassionate and merciful spirit. He was quick to recognize faithful service, generous in awarding credit and full of sympathy. No man's pains or griefs or personal affairs were beneath his notice and care. No doubt he often did injustice in his prompt efforts to right the wrongs of the poor Soudanese who came whimpering about him wherever he went, but never intentionally. His purse was always open. His simple habits involved the least possible expenditure upon himself and he was thus repeatedly able to keep those he served his debtors by declining their pay, while he was lavish in gifts and bounties.

GORDON NOT A FANATIC.

Gordon is called a fanatic and a religious enthusiast. It is not worth while to quibble about words, but it is a pity there are not more fanatics. The truth is this: Gordon was not a philosophical spirit. All his conceptions were simple, strong, vivid and somewhat narrow. He was not a great reader. Indeed, of late years he read hardly anything but the Bible and English lyric poetry. Generally his life was such a deadly earnest struggle with hard facts that he had little time to think about other men's beliefs. A fervent, truthful man, of devout stock and devoutly reared, he was simply a Christian with his whole heart, and his religion went into the minutest details of his life. Other men think they are religious. Gordon was religious. Other men say they are in God's hands. Gordon knew he was. Is it so rare to find a man who lives his religion and who follows it to its logical conclusions in all his conduct that when such a man is found he must appear to us as a fanatic? In fact, I don't know, except in a most general way, what Gordon's religious faith was. He never spoke of it to me in conversation or in his letters. Of this I am sure that he never of late years tried to impress his religious beliefs upon any one. His efforts in the ragged schools at Gravesend were probably the only ones he ever made at public teaching, and those were confined to trying to make the boys clean, honest men. Gordon's biographers have dwelt so long upon this side of his character that those who know him only through the newspapers have no conception of the patient and far-seeing statesmanship displayed in his service under the Khedive, nor of the military genius shown in his Chinese campaigns. The story of his brilliant defense of Khartoum is yet to be written.

HIS ENGAGEMENT IN EGYPT.

His first mission to Egypt was at the request of the Khedive, to undertake the task in which Sir Samuel Baker had failed—the organization and control of the negro country south of the tenth degree of north latitude. The suppression of the slave-trade was only an incident dictated by the public opinion in England, by sound public policy and by Gordon's conscience. Baker spent hundreds of thousands of pounds and was driven out of the country, leaving the negro tribes in a furious state of hostility, and his own troops in mutiny. Gordon, in three years of patient work, established a chain of stations for 500 miles along the Nile, with regular messenger service between them, won the confidence of the negroes to such a degree that 3,000 porters could be collected in twenty days, and that his garrisons were always supplied with grain and beef procured by barter, and not only paid the debt of the Provinces, but made them yield a considerable revenue. His policy was simple. When I pressed him for instructions he wrote "Be just and fear no man." He added, however, "If you find any one intriguing get rid of him instantly if he is your own brother." The scheme was to push the posts of the equatorial provinces gradually southward until Metesa and the Victoria Lake were absorbed. All plans to this end were laid with minute and far-sighted skill. After three years of this work Gordon became so tired of the steady struggle with his bitter and wily enemy, Ismail Pasha Ayoub, the Circassian Governor-General of the Soudan, who was between him and Cairo, that he took heroic measures. He asked to be relieved of his command, went to England, doubtless to learn how far his scheme would be approved by his own Government, returned to Cairo and announced his intention of leaving the Khedive's service. This was fatal to Ismail's plans of African empire, and the result was that Gordon was made the Governor-General of the Soudan. His powers was far greater than had been given to any former Governor-General, as was his territory. He was given absolute control over the revenues of the Soudan and was to pay nothing to the general treasury. The only stipulation was that he should carry on the work of the Soudan Railway. Most unfortunately for the Soudan the financial troubles into which Egypt speedily fell upset the whole plan. Gordon resigned, Ismail abdicated and then followed the train of events which led to the heroic death of one whose great qualities will be more widely known and more generally revered as time goes on.

The original meaning of the title Mahdi, it is said, signifies "director of the faithful." It is a much prettier name than boss to use in political connections, and appears to mean the same thing. Mahdi Cameron is a director who can direct, but Mahdi Logan appears to be having vastly more trouble than his brother in Egypt.—*Boston Herald.*

There is probably no better illustration in this world of the terrible weight of grave responsibility than a five-inch dog standing on a box, with his fore-paws on the tailboard of a four-horse express wagon, alertly guarding its passage through the streets of a crowded city.—*Somerville Journal.*

The Career of Col. Burnaby.

Born at Bedford, England, March 3, 1842, educated at Harrow and at Heidelberg, Capt. Fred Burnaby, [whose death in the Soudan the OBSERVER noted recently] had already seen a great deal of the world when, in 1875, he astonished Europe and gained rank among the most famous of modern travellers by his daring exploration of Central Asia. The importance of his exploit was greatly enhanced by the fact that England, and all Europe; in fact, was greatly disturbed by the Eastern question and the suspicions aroused by the progress of Russian arms towards Britain's Indian empire. The light shed by Capt. Burnaby on the nature of the mysterious region he penetrated and the dashing charm of his style made the narrative in which he described his "Ride to Khiva" at once one of the most important and fascinating books of travel published in our time. He was feted everywhere, became a greater favorite in society than ever, publishers sighed for his favors and he was promoted from the rank of Captain to that of Major and subsequently to that of Lieutenat-Colonel in the "Blues," which latter he held at the time of his death.

Though the son of a clergyman, his splendid physique, adventurous spirit and athletic tastes early proclaimed him a born soldier, and he entered the Royal Horse Guards Blues at the age of seventeen. His passion for fencing and gymnastics developed his muscles at the expense of his vitality, and being advised to travel he visited South America, Central Africa and nearly every part of Europe between the ages of twenty-four and thirty. When, at thirty-three, he determined to accomplish the supposably impossible journey to Khiva he was, therefore, exceptionally qualified for the task. Not only was he a rider of remarkable strength and endurance, and almost as much at home on a camel, a sledge or in a canoe as he was on horseback, but he possessed an unusual acquaintance with the languages of Russia and the East. He has himself described the dangers and difficulties of his journey so well in his familiar writings that it is hardly necessary to enumerate them here. More than once he owed not only his progress but his life to his courage, tact and knowledge of Arabic. The next winter he rode through Turkey, in Asia, and from Scutari to Kho, in Persia, returning by Kars, Ardahan, Batoum and Trebizonde to Constantinople, sending frequent vigorous and interesting accounts of his travels to the London *Times*. On his return he was commissioned as military correspondent of the *Times* with the Carlist army in Spain. Besides the spirited description of the operations of Don Carlos's troops during the protracted skirmishing of the revolt he wrote "On Horseback Through Asia Mior," a work that shared the popularity of the "Ride to Khiva," and is of almost as great political importance on account of its illumination of the Eastern question His daring spirit led him to take a lively interest in ballooning; he made nineteen ascents and was a member of the Council of the Aeronautic Society of Great Britain. In the brief and brilliant Egyptian expedition of two years ago he distinguished himself by his bravery at Tel El Kebir, and when Gen. Lord Wolseley organized the present expedition for the relief of Khartoum Col. Burnaby, greatly interested in the fate of his old friend Gen. Gordon, promptly volunteered his services.

THE POWER OF ABSTRACTION.—According to one of his friends, Victor Hugo wrote "Notre Dame" during the Revolution of 1830, while bullets were whistling across his garden and barricades were being erected almost at his door. "He shut himself up in one room, locking up his clothes lest they should tempt him to go into the streets, and spent the whole of that Winter wrapped up in a big gray comforter writing against time to complete his work by the 1st of February, 1831." The author of a work on French political leaders tells us that Victor Hugo wrote that terribly pathetic drama "Le Roi S'Amuse," during the insurrection. The first act was written in four days. As he lived near the Tuileries Garden, he was accustomed to walk there under the trees, and to compose his verses as he walked. One day when hard at work on a monologue, he was interrupted by a riot, whose angry waves penetrated almost to his peaceful retreat and compelled him to take refuge in a neighboring arcade. The tide of battle followed him, and the poet, forgetting his verses, had to get behind some columns for protection. Mrs. Somerville had, to some extent, the same power of concentration, and became so absorbed in her task as to be unconscious of what was going on around her. Dr. Somerville told Harriet Martineau that he once laid a wager with a friend that he would abuse Mrs. Somerville in a loud voice to her face and she would take no notice, and he did so. Sitting close to her he confided to his friend the most injurious things—that she rouged, that she wore a wig, and other such nonsense, uttered in a very loud voice. Her daughters were in a roar of laughter, while the slandered lady sat placidly writing. At last her husband made a dead pause after her name, on which she looked up with an innocent, "Did you speak to me?"—*All the Year Round.*

New York sends Evarts to the Senate Connecticut sends Platt, Rhode Island sends Chase, Indiana sends Voorhees, and Pennsylvania—well, Pennsylvania sends a son of Simon Cameron.—*Philadelphia Press (Rep.)*

In addition to the three Joneses in the Senate there are a number of them in the House. If they continue to increase and multiply at the present rate they will be formidable party by themselves.—*Omaha Herald.*

Eggs from the Old World.

It will no doubt be news to very many otherwise well-informed housewives to learn that a by no means insignificant percentage of the eggs are not laid by American hens. A reporter who investigated the subject was surprised to find to what proportions the business of importing eggs from Europe had grown. While the United States is annually sending more meat and larger quantities of breadstuffs abroad, the increased importation of eggs has been correspondingly great. Since September there has been received in New York over a million and a half dozen of eggs. From present indications the importations of this year will be greatly in excess of that of any previous year.

The business was started some four or five years ago. Eggs have long been an export article of Denmark. England's supply comes largely from that country. But, from more intimate commercial relations between importers of that country and New York export houses, the idea was conceived of adding eggs to the other articles exchanged for American products. The experiment was fortunately made when the demand in this market was great and eggs commanded a high price. The importations for the first year were not large and a ready market was found. The prices realized were higher than those obtained in England. For this reason the number sent to New York was larger the following year. The increase has annually been more marked.

Not only Denmark, but Belgium, Germany, Hungary and even Poland have contributed to the supply. Eggs from Denmark, however, are held in greatest favor and command the highest price. They are received here during the entire year, with the exception of the hot summer months. They are imported ordinarily ten months in the year, the great portion during the period from October to the middle of March. The importations are greatly affected by the weather. And it is regarded as proof of the increased trade that so large a quantity has been received while the weather has been unusually mild.

It is said that the eggs prepared in lime on the other side of the Atlantic are superior to the "limed" eggs of this country. Therefore the first importations of "limed" eggs brought within three to five cents of the price of fresh domestics. Now the difference is much greater. As the Lenten season approaches the prices are not very wide apart. The supply of fresh eggs is smaller and the demand greater. European "limed" eggs sell alongside domestics, and in some instances the former have the advantage in price. This is in part due to quality, but mainly to the fact that those from some foreign countries, especially Denmark, are sorted and graded according to size. This is not done in America. The prices thus far have ranged from 16 to 22 cents per dozen at wholesale.

But it is not alone in "limed" eggs that importers deal. Large quantities of fresh eggs come over during the colder weather and are brought into sharp competition with the domestic article. Eggs have been free of duty for many years. They were on the free list of the '74 tariff and remained so on the '83 revision. The foreign eggs are easily distinguished in the wholesale trade, as they come packed in cases of fifty dozen each, larger than those in use in this country. But there is nothing to denote the difference in the retail trade. It is claimed that the European eggs are used almost exclusively for cooking purposes.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

A SCOTCH JOKE.—One evening, in the principal gold-mining camp in the Transvaal, nine or ten years ago, a man, partially intoxicated and supposed to be actuated by jealousy, attempted suicide. He first took morphia; but this not proving strong enough, he tried to hang himself, but was prevented, and handed over to the Sheriff, to be kept in safe custody for the night, and to be tried before the Acting Gold Commissioner (a shrewd and solemn Scot) the next morning. As there was no law to have prevented him from committing suicide if he thought fit, but it being desirable to punish him in some way, it was decided to bring a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct against him. To this the prisoner pleaded guilty; whereupon the Acting Gold Commissioner, without the ghost of a smile, delivered the following extraordinary judgment: "Mr.——, I shall fine ye twa punds for your drunkenness; but I'll just gie ye to understand that I ken vera weel what ye attempted to dae, andha d ye succeeded in your attempt, your poonishment would have been vera much more severe than it is!"—*The Spectator.*

THE TEXAS PACIFIC LAND FORFEITURE BILLS.—The following is the full text of the House bill as amended and passed by the Senate, February 19, forfeiting lands granted to aid in the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad: "Be it enacted, &c., That all lands granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company under act of Congress entitled, 'an act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes,' approved March 3d, 1871, and acts amendatory thereto, or supplemental thereto, be, and they are hereby declared forfeited, and the whole of said lands restored under the general laws of the United States as though said grant had never been made; provided, that the price of lands so forfeited and restored shall be the same as heretofore fixed for even sections within said grant. Section 2. That the act of March 3d, 1875, entitled. An act for the relief of settlers within railroad limits, is hereby repealed." The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence or non-concurrence in the Senate amendments.

A Sparta, Mich., physician pulls teeth to cure the mumps.

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OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 26, 1885

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Semi-Weekly Observer.

As soon as its new outfit is received, the OBSERVER will be issued, in its present size and form, semi-weekly as well as weekly.

Subscriptions for the semi weekly will be received at the OBSERVER office and by its agents at Carthage, W. J. Stewart; Lumberton, J. A. McAllister; Lillington, B. F. Shaw; Elizabethtown, W. W. Shepherd, and postmasters elsewhere.

The price of the semi-weekly will be $3 per annuum; of the weekly $2 as heretofore.

Subscribers who wish to change to the semi-weekly will be credited with their payments on the weekly.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Legislature deserves the thanks of the people of North Carolina and of the friends of education everywhere, for its action with regard to the appropriation for the University. Our only regret is that the sum asked for and appropriated was not at least doubled. In the eloquent memorial of the committee of the trustees, printed in last week's OBSERVER, it was most truly said that "if our people remain content with inferior educational advantages, they will be satisfied to sit in an humble station in the sisterhood of States, to be behind their neighbors in progress, wealth, learning, refinement and power."

A writer in the Raleigh *News and Observer*, who seems to know what he is talking about, says "that the University of Virginia receives $40,000 from the State treasury, and from tuition (in special schools and from students beyond the State limits), fees, etc., $31,938, a total of $71,938 from the State treasury and from students, as against $23,500, the contemplated receipts of the University of North Carolina from the same sources. The State of Virginia, says the writer, likewise gives $30,000 to the Virginia military institute, although since the session of West Virginia she is no better able to pay money for higher education than North Carolina."

If the majority of those who hold the purse-strings of North Carolina could only recall the tremendous influence which the University formerly extended through her sons in high places in all the States South and South-West, neither they nor the people they represent would remain content with such a state of things. As the writer had occasion to know, the University of North Carolina was held in highest esteem by faculty and students of the great colleges of the North, before the war—no college of the South, including the University of Virginia, approaching it in reputation. Such is not now the case, and it seems a pity that so much capital in reputation should be wasted.

Nevertheless, considering the bitter warfare against the University in some quarters, and impediments otherwise, the legislature deserves the thanks of the people for such progress as it has made. It has blazed a path for its successor.

TRIAL BY JURY.—The January number of the Chicago *Legal News* contains the address of Judge David Davis, the retiring president of that body, before the Illinois Bar Association. Judge Davis selected as his theme, "trial by jury", and the kindred subject of "obedience to the law." The address, from which we shall take occasion to quote hereafter, is a defense of the system of jury trials of great power, and a warning against the evils of mob law to be heeded by all people, though, fortunately, of less application to us in North Carolina than to some of the more populous States of the North.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF COMMON CARRIERS.

We printed at the time the press association's account of Governor Vance's speech in advocacy of his amendment to the Senate inter-State commerce bill. The *Record* brings us the speech in full. So much confusion has been wrought in the public mind by the efforts of the "slaves of the corporations" to illustrate the subject of legislation concerning railroads by examples taken from the affairs and dealings of private individuals, that it is well enough to let in a little light, now and then. The following extract from the speech alluded to is the simplest, as well as (and therefore) the best, exposition of the underlying principle of the anti-railroad agitation that we have seen. The speaker with quick and thorough analysis separates the kernal from the husk, and, with popular conservatism, leaves the details of the compromise between the two intervals to follow as they naturally will. Said he:

The tendency of our financial economy is towards the concentration of capital in a few hands; and capital concentrated in a few hands has a power of its own that enables it to tyrannize over capital that is scattered in many hands and in small amounts. Now, our laws forbid absolutely the tyranny of one man over another, or of any kind of restraint whatever by one man over the personal freedom of another. Why should they not, as far as possible, also forbid the tyranny of superior means over inferior means?

The prime object of our free institutions is to secure the absolute equality of all the citizens before the law. Why not complete the idea and grant them all, rich and poor, an absolute equality in methods of acquiring wealth? You may say our laws already do this; that they apply alike to all men; and if one man is more shrewd, more zealous, more frugal and wise than another, and so gets ahead of his rival in business, it can not be helped, and it is not the function of Legislation to remedy the disparity. Very true this is as between private citizen and private citizen. I would not have it otherwise if I could. It would indeed be an ill arranged moral world if success was not the reward of diligence, frugality, and industry. And it would be quite as bad an arrangement perhaps if legislation were required or even permitted to step in and prescribe the dealings between the poor and the rich, between great dealers and small ones, between wholesale and retail bargainers.

If, therefore, a capitalist can by buying largely get goods at cheaper rates than the small dealer and thus undersell him and break him down, of course this is beyond the reach of legislation, for a man may lawfully do as he will with his own. He owes no duty to the public in this regard, and the law permits him to be selfish. But railroad carriers or public servants; they are created by the public for certain purposes, and to this end they are granted certain high powers and privileges. They are invested with a portion of public sovereignty; as the law expresses it, they are affected with a public interest and owe a duty to the public. In obtaining, thereforet a portion of the public sovereignty they necessarily relinquish a portion of the rights of private citizenship, notably that of exemption from the public control of their business methods within certain reasonable limits. To give them artificial life and perpetual existance, to give them power to condemn the private property of the citizens for their use, and to give them exclusive control of the highway for their vehicles, and then permit them to go uncontrolled as absolutely as though they were private citizens in the management of their business, would be a monstrous proceeding indeed. It would be the story of Frankenstein converted into actual fact.

Therefore when capital buys and sells by the guantity to the injury of small dealers we can, in either justice or wisdom, say nothing. But when capital obtains transportation for its wares over the railroad lines of the public carriers at cheaper rates than the small dealer, by reason of the wholesale character of the freights or for any other reason, to the injury of the poorer man, then the public, through the Government, became a party to this injury. It then becomes an injustice and a wrong, and not a mere misfortune inevitably resulting from the laws of trade. It then becomes the duty of the public by proper legislation to redress the wrong and to restrain its agents. In vain is the attempt to justify these discriminations on business principles; as well might a judge say that he is justified in imposing a light penalty on a criminal because he was a wholesale offender, and a heavy one on the unfortunate man who is honest enough to be brought into court only occasionally.

The function of the judge is to do justice impartially. The purpose of creating these carrying corporations was to carry goods for the citizens with like impartiality. Those acquainted with the details of the daily business of the people well known that the traders of small means are absolutely at the mercy of their rivals of greater capital in all traffic where freight charges enter considerably into the cost of the article. The big fish are constantly swallowing the little ones. It is bad enough that, in the nature of things, this must be so, but I submit that it becomes an iniquity when the law, through its chartered creatures, becomes a principal party to such a proceeding.

The subject to which this bill relates constitutes in my opinion the coming question of American politics. For the next twenty years it will be discussed and examined with ever-growing interest. Many mistakes will doubtless be made in the attempt to legislate upon it with justice to the people and the corporations. But a solution of the problem will be found. It may be that this bill is one of the mistakes, but it is a step in the direction of a much-desired object. I hail its appearance as proper tentative legislation.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Completion of the Washington Monument—Brilliant Pageant—Most Impressive Ceremonies—Eloquent Tributes from—Winthrope and Daniel—Congressional Proceedings—The Vote on the Great Bill—What's Paid for Corrupting Our Electors—Efforts to Amend the River and Harbor Bill by North Carolina Members, &tc., &tc.

[Special Correspondence of the Observer.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

The celebration to day for the 22d of the completion of the national monument to Washington was the most august memorial event perhaps which ever occurred in the history of the human race. The severe cold prevented many persons from being present, but the attendance at the monument was large, the procession was admirably arranged and carried out, and the exercises, both at the monument and at the capitol, were of that simple and majestic character corresponding with the life of the illustrious man whose virtues and services to humanity was thus commemorated and shall be in other ways commemorated as long as truth and honor and patriotism shall endure on the earth.

The opening remarks of Senator Sherman, who as chairman of the Library Committee of Congress, was master of ceremonies; the prayer of Rector Suter, of old Christ Church, of Alexandria; the address of Vice President W. W. Cocorah, oldest survivor of the Vice Presidents of the first monument society; the remarks of Engineer Casey; the formal speech of the President of the United States, accepting the monument from the hands of those who had built it; the masonic ceremonial; the red and blue noses the pinched cheeks and restless cold feet of the patriotic audience in the Pavilion; the tremendous procession of historical military organizations from different parts of the country, and long line of carriages and civic pedestrians, amounting in all to five thousand souls; the long step at the foot of Capitol Hill for preparation for a splendid dress parade on the plaza at the east of the Capitol; the tedious but necessary delay, with the stately entrance into the crowded House of Representatives of the Monument Committee (Messrs Corcoran, Bancroft and others), Gen. Sherman, chief marshal, President Arthur and Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court, the Senate; the prompt call to order at 2:30 p. m. by President Edwards; the impressive prayer and painful attitude of the announcement by Mr. Edwards of the purpose of the assemble and his first known act of inadvertence in ushering in the second speaker first, which mistake he presently corrected; ex-Governor Long's passably good reading of Hon. Robert C. Winthorp's chaste, clear-cut, puritanly beautiful and intensely patriotic oration of an hour in length; the concluding address overwrought, rhetorically inadequate, but splendid, nervous, masterful in composition for all its defects, of that young and remarkable Virginian, Hon. John W. Daniel—all these belong to a full routine report, for which there is not here apportunity though the materials are superabundant.

A motion was made in the House on Monday to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill—the first of the two bills passed by that body—retiring Gen. Grant on the full pay of General of the Army. It takes two thirds to do this, and the motion having received only 158 affirmative to 103 negative votes was therefore lost. There were 68 Democratic ayes 4 Republican noes. The Southern vote, counting all the border States except Missouri, was 25 yeas and 58 nays. York was the only Southern Republican who voted against the measure. There were 7 Southern Republican yeas. North Carolina, except O'Hara, opposed the measure. The two negro members, Smalls and O'Hara, are recorded in favor of the measure.

A letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a request by the House shows that the law providing for supervisors, chief supervisors and deputy marshals at Federal elections has cost since it took effect in 1876 the sum of $1,973,916.76. Some corrections are yet to be made in this statement, which may change the figures slightly. North Carolina is credited with chief supervisors only. The Eastern District cost in 1876 $527.11; in 1882, $436.69; in 1884, $158.11. The Western District in 1879 cost $64.73.

The House has given the early morning hours this week to the consideration of the River and Harbor bill, and has made some progress. On Wednesday amendments making appropriations for North Carolina streams in addition to those made by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors were offered by Representatives York, O'Hara and Green, in this order of their homes, and were severally rejected. Dr. York wanted $50,000 for the Yadkin from the railroad bridge near Salisbury toWilkesboro. O'Hara asked for $2,500 for Moccasin River or Carteret Creek. Col. Green proposed to restore the appropriations to two former Congresses for New River, or rather to double the sum, $5,000, formerly appropriated. All of these Representatives spoke under the three-minute rule. The necessity for the New River improvement was demonstrated by Col. Green, but as in the other cases the friends of the bill did not think it advisable to amend the measure.

In the matter of the Wharf for Government use at Wilmington your excellent Representative was successful. The proposition was to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a wharf and warehouse with the land upon which the latter stands to be examined and if found suitable purchased at a cost not to exceed $30,000. They are the property of Mr. E. E. Burriss, President of the First National Bank of the city. The bill passed the Senate last April, and this is the first opportunity to reach it in the House. There was no objection to its consideration, the bill and a favorable letter from the late Secretary Folger were read, and the locally important measure passed unanimously. It is the quiet, gentlemanly member who respects the rights of others and claims his own without boisterous assertions that gets his little bills through without apparent difficulty.

The House has passed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill and has fully discussed the Naval Appropriation bill this week. The sundry civil and Fortificattons measures are ready to be reported, and the Deficiency bill is on the calendar of the Committee of the whole. There is no longer any talk of an extra session.

During the week the Senate has passed the Contract Labor bill, forbidding under severe penalties the importation of laborers under contract to work out prepaid wages, &c., it has also passed the Texas Pacific Land Grant Forfeiture bill, and discussed *ad nauseam* the Des Moines Settlers measure.

The friends of the Education bill are cheerful. They say they intend to made an effort during the last six days of the session when motions to suspend the rules and pass bills are in order, to bring up their pet project for consideration and passage. Mr. Reid thinks that the prospect is good, and he says that everything is being done which is practicable to overcome the objections of Representatives in opposition. Certainly this opposition is still very strong. The bill has probably a small majority, but it is not believed by many well informed gentlemen on and off the floor to have two thirds of the House.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Emory Speer, the Georgia Mahone, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Georgia. Jo Brown supported him against the solid Democracy and one Republican Senator. But it is said to be Edwards' influence that secured the confirmation.

The President is not so very much in favor of giving his successor a fair chance in the case of vacancies as he pretends. On Friday he nominated Jim Boyd for District Attorney for Western North Carolina, and reserved the nomination, withdrawn last summer for party reasons, of Thomas B. Keogh to be Marshal of that District Both are incumbents. A question rises as to what the Senate, decidedly Republican, will do if the new President shall remove these officers even for cause. Many Democrats are satisfied that that partisan body will not permit him to remove any efficient officer.

The tribute to Speaker Carlisle, last Friday on his return to the House after more than two weeks of absence on account of indi-position was most hearty and spontaneous. Liberally, everybody applauded. No man in public life has more of the popularity which proceeds from high regard for distinguished character as well as from admiration for great abilities and important services. Mr. Carlisle is perhaps the wisest and broadest of all our public men to-day. Henry Clay was once asked by a South Carolinian whom he considered the greatest of all the public characters with whom he had been acquainted. He replied that the question was a difficult one to answer, but he would say that of all the men he had personally known in any country he regarded Mr. Saunders, of South Carolina, as the wisest. This was praise, indeed. To me Mr. Carlisle, of all our statesmen is most like William Lowndes, "the great American" as the historian of the Medici called him in a familiar connection.

Tilts occurred in the House and Senate on Friday; in the former between Messrs. Randall and Hewitt, in the later body between Messrs. Beck and Morgan.

The Hennefin Canal Appropriation has been ruled out of order on points raised by Mr. Turner, of Georgia.

NORTH STATE POINTS.

Visitors: Tom McKay, of Sampson, *via* New York; W. H. Page, of the Raleigh *Chronicle*; S. H. Fishblate, of Wilmington; Maj. W. J. Montgomery, of Concord; W H Jenkins, of Henderson, *via* Richmond, Va., with the "Blues"; Mrs Reid, Wentworth., wife of Representative Reid, of the Fifth District; Fred Stith, of Thomasville E C Hackney, of the Durham *Recorder*; Col Paul Faison; Col Wm Yarboro, of Franklin county; Hon C M Cooke, of Loisburg.

Mr Stith represented the Governor's staff and the State of North Carolina as one of the aids in to-days grand display in honor of Washington.

Messrs William Williams, of Wilmington, and Sam T Thorne; of Halifax county, are at ending the Spencerian Business College, in this city.

Mrs McMillan, a North Carolina lady of venerable years, was injured, but not seriously, in the terrible accident between this place and Alexandria two nights ago. She was brought to Providence Hospital and was doing pretty well at last accounts.

At the Inauguration North Carolina will be represented in the Electoral College Cavalcade by eleven sorrel horses.

The Professor of Greek at Howard (colored) University was a North Carolinian, Wiley Lane. He is dead, and his remains have been taken to his State. Senator Hoar and the President of the institution delivered eulogies at the funeral services which were held in the chapel.

Some four or five gentlemen compete for the Durham postmastership. I hear mentioned the names of Messrs Dixon, Allen and C B Green, of the *Tobacco Plant*. C W H.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF THE C. F. & Y. V.—We learn, says the *Richmond South* of Saturday, from the Alexandria *Gazette* that Maj. W. M. S. Dunn resigned his position of Engineer and General Superintendent of the Virginia Midland railway, with the purpose of accepting the office of General Superintendent of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad in North Caralina. Major Dunn is one of the most experienced and proficient railroad men in the South; and as a citizen, too, a gentleman of the noblest qualities and finest feelings, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road and all associated with it, from the bottom to the top round of the ladder in each of its departments, may be congratulated on his coming into the management. Virginia loses him reluctantly, but if he must go, we know of no people among whom he will be more properly appreciated than among the intelligent and enterprising people of good old North Carolina.

The Legislature.

[Reported for the OBSERVER.]

In the Senate on Tuesday, the following bills were introduced:

To increase the number of Directors of the penetentiary from 5 to 9.

To incorporate the Cabarrus and Stanly Railway company.

To protect jurors and other persons holding court claims.

The bill to enable the city of Wilmington to provide for the payment of certain bonds, passed its third reading; also

The bill to change the name, and to charter the Albemarle and Roanoke Railroad Company, and

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Railroad Company.

On Wednesday the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Troy, to amend section 1715 of the Code, relating to notice to tenants to vacate premises.

By Mr. Means, to incorporate the school of Art, Science and Industry, near Charlotte.

By Mr. King, to amend section 2020 of the Code, so as to bring said section under the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

The House amendment to the bill to incorporate Hope Mills Manufacturing Company, was concurred in, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to require all insurance companies doing business in this State to pay the face value of policies on houses and other permanent structures destroyed by fire, failed to pass.

The bill to permit persons to testify in regard to transactions between themselves and deceased persons when the attorney of the deceased was present, passed its third reading by a vote of 22 to 14.

By leave, Mr. Winston introduced a resolution appropriating $5,000 additional annually to the Oxford Orphan Asylum, and

Mr. Connor, a bill to provide a contingent fund for the Supreme Court.

The bill to appropriate $40,000 annually for the relief of disabled soldiers, was postponed till Tuesday next.

The bill to authorize a special tax in Columbus county, passed its second reading; also

The bill to increase the number of the penitentiary board.

The bill to incorporate the Merchants Bank of Wilmington, passed its second and third reading.

At the night session the following were among the bills passed:

To incorporate the Cabarrus Railway company, second reading; and

To establish Vance township, Union county, second and third reading.

On Thursday, the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Boykin, to facilitate the settlement of the estates of deceased persons.

By Mr. Twitty, to establish a time meridian in each county of the State.

By Mr. Lewis, by request, to amend the charter of the town of Shoe Heel, Robeson county.

By Mr. Bond, to regulate the fees of registrars for registration and for other purposes.

By Mr. Chadbourn, to establish a free ferry across the northeast branch of the Cape Fear river.

The bill to empower the Scottish Carolina Timber and Land company to acquire and hold alien property, passed its second and third readings.

The following bills passed third reading:

To authorize a special tax in Columbus county.

To incorporate the Cabarrus and Stanly railroad company.

To amend the Code in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors at places of political speaking, by excepting from its operation incorporated towns.

The bill making it a misdemeanor to mutilate or otherwise deface signs or other advertisements, passed its second and third reading; also

The bill to bring section 2020 of the Code under the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

The bill to amend chapter 49 of the Code relating to the right of way over corporated bridges, passed.

The bill in relation to constitutional amendments was made the special order for Wednesday next.

On Friday, the following bills were introduced:

To amend the charter of Davidson College.

To charter the Reidsville and Dan River railroad company.

To amend certain sections of the Code relating to burnt or lost records.

To provide a stock law for Mount Gilead township, Montgomery county.

To amend chapter 241, laws of 1883, relating to the completion of the Western N. C. railroad to the town of Murphy.

To renew the charter of the Roxboro railroad company, and for other purposes.

The bill to amend the statute of limitations run against married women, was defeated by a vote 16 to 24.

The bill to amend chapter 150 of the laws of 1883, passed by a vote of 18 to 18, the President voting in the affirmative. [The bill provides that no costs on execution for the collection of tax shall be collected from the people in certain tobacco counties named in the bill, before the 15th of March each year, except in cases of persons about to become insolvent or move away from the county.]

The bill to incorporate the Carthage railroad company, passed its second reading.

The bill to protect children abandoned by their parents, passed its second and third readings.

At the night session, the bill relative to the tax district of Fayetteville, was taken up.

Mr Troy offered as a compromise measure, the following amendment, after striking out proviso to section 6, proposed by the committee:

Provided, That all non-residents doing business within the limits of the tax district shall continue to be taxed upon their respective avocations and business, their stock in trade, bank stock, solvent credits growing out of their business located as above, just as though they were actual residents of the districts. Provided further, that this section is not intended to levy a tox upon any real or personal property lying beyond the district.

Messrs Troy and Boykin advocated the measure, and Messrs Gudger and Buxton opposed it.

Mr Alexander directed attention to the danger of setting such a precedent as this legislation.

Mr Troy's amendment was adopted, and he offered a further amendment so as to reduce the license tax on draymen, &c, which was adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading by a vote of 17 ro 17, the President voting in the affirmative.

The third reading was made the special order for to-morrow.

On Saturday the bill to incorporate the Carthage railroad company, passed its third reading.

The bill for a stock law in White Oak township, Bladen county, amended so as to submit the question to a vote of the landowners in said township, passed its second reading.

The bill relatiug to the tax district of Fayetteville, passed its third reading by a vote of 29 to 9.

A motion to reconsider this vote was tabled.

The bill to enable the Augusta Air Line railroad company to extend its line, passed, and was ordered to be enrolled.

On Monday the only matter of public importance acted upon were as follows:

The House substitute for the bill in relation to obscene literature, was concurred in, and the bill was enrolled.

The bill to declare the meaning of so much of chapter 204, laws of 1884, as abolishes survivorship in an estate in joint tenancy, passed third reading.

The bill appropriating $500 additional annually to the Oxford Orphan Asylum, passed its third reading.

The bill to make stockholders in State banks liable to depositors in case of failure, was rejected.

The bill in regard to the settlement and adjustment of the State debt, passed. [Extends time for exchange of bonds to 1893.]

The bill to enable justices of the peace to issue warrants for the protection of crops, passed.

The bill to appropriate $40,000 (and $5,000 for improvements) for the support of thi institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, was amended by striking out $4,000 and inserting $36,000, and then passed.

In the House, on Tuesday, the following bills were introduced:

To promote the efficiency of Normal Schools.

To provide for the increase of commutaes of convicts.

To provide for the support of the penitentiary

To regulate justification of sureties or official bonds.

To incorporate the Spartanburg and Shelbyville railroae company.

To incorporate the Southern and Western railroad company.

In relation to sureties or sheriff's bonds.

To hasten the trial of causes.

To incorporate the Pittsboro railroad company.

To promote the cause of education.

The bill to republish certain volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, passed its third reading.

The bill to require the registration of deeds passed.

On Wednesday the following bills were introduced:

To establish a public ferry across Black River.

To amend the charter of the Atlantic and Western railroad company.

To create a public road commission.

To secure the completion of the Western N C railroad to Murphy.

The bill to enable the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line railroad company to extend their lines, passed its second and third readings; also

The bill to amend the act to encourage the building of a railroad from Salisbury or Newton into Ashe county.

The bill to furnish the Governor's Mansion with fuel and lights, passed.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the following bill, and they were enrolled:

To reduce costs in legal proceedings.

To define the time within which certain actions can be brought.

To give clerks of inferior courts power to probate deeds.

At the night session, the following bills were read a second time:

To authorize the city of Wilmington to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000 for street improvements.

To incorporate the Oxford and Clarksville railroad company.

On Thursday, the bill to enable railroads to extend their lines, &c., passed its final reading; and also

The bill to incorporate the Oxford and Clarksville railroad company.

The bill to extend aid to the University was taken up.

Mr Henderson moved to amend by allowing each county as many free students as it has members in the House.

Mr Overman was for the present provision allowing one student to each county, and was not in favor of requiring them to teach hereafter.

Mr Henderson's amendment was defeated.

Mr Jones, of Alexander, moved to strike out $15,000 [the annual addition proposed] and inserting $7,500. The University was already in receipt of $7,500, interest on the land scrip. This would make an annual appropriation of $22,500, which was more than was needed.

Mr Holt advocated the appropriation proposed. The bill went over.

On Friday a bill was introduced to drain lands in Robeson county.

The consideration of the University bill was resumed.

Mr Leazar offered a substitute for the amendment of Mr Jones, of Alexander, by striking out section 2 of the bill providing for the payment of the $12,000 debt, and that the $2,000 appropriated to the University Normal School be placed at the disposal of the State Board of education for the aie of other normal schools.

Mr Gulley opposed the bill.

Mr Pearson supported it, as did also Messrs Galloway, Holt, Barringer, Manning, Green, of Durham, Sewell and Womack.

Mr Pou opposed it. The bill, he said appropriated $31,500, and he could not support it.

Messrs Stanford and Robinson, of Anson, supported the bill. Messrs Pelton and Phillips spoke against it.

Mr. Leazar's amendment was adopted by a vote of 73 to 23.

Mr Jones renewed his amendment and it failed 44 to 53.

The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of 58 to 32.

On Saturday the following bills were introduced:

To establish a farmers' commission.

To improve the agricultural condition of the State.

To protect hotel and boarding house keepers.

To regulate the running of steamboats in connection with railroads.

To authorize the Carthage railroad company to contract for convict labor.

To incorporate the Salisbury Woolen Mills company.

The bill to prohibit the practice of medicine in the future unless the practitioner obtain license from the Medical Board of the State, passed.

The bill to increase the number of the penitentiary board of directors failed to pass, but the vote was reconsidered, and the bill went over to Tuesday next.

The bill to incorporate the Washington, Onslow and East Carolina railroad company passed its second reading.

The bill to protect the travelling public passed; also

The bill to incorporate the Pittsboro railroad company.

A resolution to adjourn over to Tuesday morning, in honor of the memory of George Washington, was adopted, but not concurred in by the Senate.

On Monday a bill to authorize the Raleigh and Augusta railroad company to hire convicts' was introduced.

The following bills passed their third reading:

To incorporate the Salisbury Woolen Mills.

To protect children abandoned by their parents.

To require judges to allow juries to take written instructions with them on retirement.

To require notice of ten days for motions to dismiss appeals in the Supreme Court.

The bill to amend section 3577 of the Code, providing for the funding of the $410,000 on hand in the treasury collected to pay interest passed its third reading.

A GOVERNMENT WHARF IN WILMINGTON.—Upon the motion of Col. Green, last week, Senate bill 1211 was passed by the House, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the United States Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause and examination to be made of the wharf in front of the custom-house and other property at the port of Wilmington, N. C., offered by E. E. Burress, president of the First National Bank of Wilmington, namely, the following real estate: One hundred and sixty-six feet front on the Cape Fear River, lying between Market and Princess streets and Water street and the river; and also the brick fire-proof two-story warehouse, together with the land on which it is situated, adjoining the custom-house on the south, the said ware-house occupying a space of thirty feet front and running east ninety-two feet; and on inquiry as to their necessity for use for the revenue-marine service and other customs purposes at that port, and if it shall be found advantageous and necessary for such purposes, to purchase the same at a reasonable price: *Provided*, That it shall not exceed $30,000, which amount shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Col. Green also endeavored to secure an appropriation for continuing the improvement of the mouth of New River; but along with many other amendmemts to the River and Harbor bill this was rejected.

Taxation for School Purposes.

[Correspondence of the OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—Within the past few days a petition has been circulated upon the streets of our town for signatures requesting the County Commissioners, by authority of recent act of Legislature, to call an election and submit to the qualified white voters of Cross Creek Township the question whether a tax of 25 cents on the $100.00 valuation of property belonging to whites and 75 cents on the poll should be levied for white school purposes, and our clever County Superintendent of Instruction informs me that he has secured enough signatures (without mine) to insure the call for election.

Recognizing the right of every man to an opinion upon any public question, no matter how inimical that opinion may be to the one which I entertain, and admitting, if you please, without argument, the justice of taxation to a limited extent for general school purposes, I wish to place myself upon record as decidedly opposed to one of the provisions of this petition, hoping that the spirit of toleration, at least, may actuate any one who may differ with me.

The feature to which I object in the petition is that the proceeds of such tax shall be given solely to the Fayetteville Graded School. In other words, no other school in the township, in the eyes of the County Superintendent of Instruction (and perhaps others), is worthy of any notice whatever—this too in the face of the fact that the Fayetteville Graded School, in its primary department at least, sometime since became an institution apparently for the benefit of those in the western part of the township.

There may be those who desire to select their own teacher or who would be better satisfied if allowed to exercise their own judgment in chosing the school which they wish their children to attend. Why then not distribute the funds by a *pro rata* distribution to the various schools in said township according to number of scholars? Would this not be more equitable and just? It looks extremely hard to tax a person for the benefit of one institution while he may prefer another, to say nothing of discriminating against individual teachers.

There may be those, too, who do not look at the Fayetteville Graded School with the same eyes with which some enthusiasts among its admirers and patrons do. Therefore is it fair to tax such persons for the benefit of this institution, and force them either to send their children to this school or lose the advantages of such a tax?

Again, is this mode of supporting the school any fairer than the one now in vogue? At present it is said that the numerous promises to pay and failures to do so is the cause of the school languishing, and that the great burden falls on a few. Will such not be the case when the property owner is taxed 25 cents on the $100 00 valuation of property (in addition to the 12½ cents for school purposes which he now pays) and 75 cents on the poll, while those owning no property pay only 75 cents on poll, and perhaps not even that, as it is claimed that a very large amount of the poll tax is never collected in the County—the principal part coming out of those who pay other tax? Many of these non-property holders are amply able, too, to contribute liberably to the education of their children.

I am opposed to this petition:

1st. Because the Fayetteville Graded School, as at present situated, is circumscribed in its benefits—many of those entitled to its advantages being compelled to send their children 2½ or 3 miles through all kinds of weather, when a commonsense regard for their health would dictate that they should be kept at home.

2d. That the individual tax-payer would have no voice in the selection of either the school or the teacher, and that he will be arbitrarily forced to accept such teachers as may be the favorites of a School Committee, appointed by the County Commissioners, or pay the tuition of his children at a private school while being taxed for the benefit of children whose parents are amply able to pay for themselves.

3d. That the petition as circulated is a discrimination against many worthy persons in the community who should be entitled to as much consideration as the favorites of a School Committee.

4th. That the running of this school by taxation will be no more equitable than at present—the burden of taxation falling upon those who own property, while many of those who now subscribe liberally to the support of the school will pay just 75 cents if they pay that.

Is it right? Is it fair? Is it just? Is it wise?

This for the consideration of the County Commissioners. If submitted to the voters of Township in its present shape, it will be time enough to discuss further.

J. E. G.

DEATH OF GEORGE M. SMEDES ESQ.—The many friends of this estimable gentleman, were shocked yesterday morning when a telegram announced his death which occured at the home of his sister, Mrs. M. P. Leak, in Wadesboro, Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Smedes left Raleigh, Friday evening, in seemingly good health, and the news of his very sudden death cast a gloom over this entire city, where he was so well known and so universally esteemed. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. A. Smedes, who was for a number of years Rector of St. Mary's School, in this city. He was in the very prime of a promising and useful life, being just 34 years of age. He was educated at the University of Virginia, after which he taught school for awhile. He then went to New York, where he read law; returning to Raleigh, he was in 1876 granted license to practice. In 1879 he was one of the democratic candidates for the Legislature in Wake county and was the only democrat elected. As a representative, he served his people well. He was exceedingly pleasant in his intercourse with his associates; always a genial, kind and clever gentleman; strikingly handsome, and the very picture of health. The news of his death will be received with profound sorrow by friends and acquaintances all over the country.—*Raleigh Chronicle.*

Judge MacRae is greatly complimented by the Statesville *Landmark* for the dignity and fairness with which he ministers the law.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.—It is notorious, says the New York *World*, that England's Indian Empire was built up more by bribery, diplomacy and treachery than by victories won fairly in the field. From the days of Clive, who played the false treaty game on the Bengalee Omichund, down to the very last rebellion against British rule, the English have played one native prince against another, purchased allies and set afloat all sorts of intrigues to make the people they were terrorizing cut each other's throats and save trouble to the invaders. The wars against Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo Sahib, suppression of the great Sepoy rebellion, and all the conflicts known to history are records of the corrupting use of British gold, the treachery of the natives and the successful one of fraudulent and unfulfilled promises. El MAHDI in the Soudan seems to have studied British policy in India to advantage. It is reported that he purchased the traitorous Arab who betrayed Gordon with a promise of 140,000 thalers. He paid him only 60,000 after Gordon's death, and finally when Farag grumbled the Mahdi hanged him and took back the money.

Yet the English call El Mahdi a "savage," and are indignant at his barbarous methods of warfare!

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just Received

AT

GEORE BRANDT'S

GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS BAZAAR,

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENTS

Prints, Cashmeres, Bleachings, Sea Island Shirtings and Shoes,

For Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and Boys.

New Styles in Hats, Notions, &c., &c.

Call at

GEORGE BRANDT'S.

Feb'y 19, 1885. 106 tf

FOR SALE.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK AND DAILY receiving large consignments of various brands of

Fertilizers

and

Fertilizing Chemicals,

among the most prominent brands I suggest:

NAVASSA GUANO, ROYSTER'S ACID PHOSPHATE, CHESAPEAKE GUANO, NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE, ZELL'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE, BOYKIN & CARMER'S COMPOSTING CHEMICALS, GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT,

Guranteed 23 to 25 per cent. Potash.

All of which are offered as low as possible. In addition I beg to call attention to my large stock of

GROCERIES, WAGONS,

Plows,

and General Supplies.

I invite your special attention to the merits of the

Tennessee Wagon

and

Bov Dixie Plow.

The one almost indispensable from the other where a reliable Wagon or Plow is desired. While I do not profess to be specially a "Leader" or "Headquarters" in any particular line that I advertise, yet results shew that I am neither slow to appreciate the merits of reliable goods, or behind others in their sales. And such articles as are usually kept in a first class Grocery or Commission House I have always in stock, and will be pleased to see or quote you prices.

Respectfully,

R. M. NIMOCKS.

Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-tf

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castings, consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, A6 and M6.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

WHITE'S COMBINED

PLOW

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH.

No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

Feb. 12. 105 tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 26, 1885.

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One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper stopped after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. C. EMMITT—Foundry
J. B. STARR—Fertilizers.
W. P. HADLEY—Notice.
JAMES PHILLIPS—Wanted.
B. E. SEDBERRY—Wanted.
HARDY HARRISS—Land for Sale.
BENTON & WATSON—New Store.
ROSE & LEAK—Plaids, Sheeting, &c.
JONESBORO HIGH SCHOOL—See notice.
CROTT & CO.—Valuable property for sale.
H. McD. ROBINSON—Notice to School Teachers.

ABOUT TOWN.

Mr. Hale left yesterday for New York to purchase the OBSERVER'S new outfit—having been detained at home over a month by the unexpected delay in the completion of the new OBSERVER building occasioned by bad weather and other causes.

THE NEW OBSERVER BUILDING.—The offices of the OBSERVER were moved to the new OBSERVER Building on Green street on Thursday last.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Willie Meares, of New York, and E. L. McCormick, of Shoe Heel, were among the arrivals at the Fayetteville Hotel this week.

UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—There will be a regular meeting of the Union Home and Hospital Association Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

PARALIZED.—Eliza Williams, a colored woman well and favorably known to our community, was suddenly stricken with paralysis last week, and is in a critical condition.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—The 224 of February falling on Sunday, Monday the 23d as observed here by the usual military parade, firing of a salute, &c., by the Independent Light Infantry. There was also a target firing for company prize. Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot being the winner.

NEW INDUSTRY.—Mr. Anthony has been in our city for the past few days with a view of erecting a factory for the manufacture of Ice, which is so successfully conducted by him in Charlotte. He hopes to have his machinery here early the Spring, and will furnish ice at one cent per pound, in large quantities, and to families at a round one quarter cents per pound.

RELIGIOUS.—An active and earnest revival has been conducted in the Campbelton Mission Methodist church for several weeks. Last Sabbath a number of persons connected themselves with that church.

The Rev. James Colton filled Doctor Hill's pulpit last Sabbath; the latter filling an appointment in Henderson, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE AS A WINTER RESORT.—For several years Fayetteville has been visited by Northern people of delicate health who spent the winter with us only leaving late in the spring, our climate being entirely free from the severity and bleakness of a northern winter while sufficient cold to be bracing and delightful. During the winter of '83-'84 a party of ladies and gentlemen from New England States were the guests of Capt. Glover, of the Fayetteville Hotel, and such was the case this winter. The only objection that has been urged against Fayetteville as a winter resort was its poor traveling facilities, and as these will soon be as fine as those of any city in the State, we expect to receive an influx of Northern visitors at all seasons and especially during the winter months.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The new iron door for the People's Bank vault having arrived, work on vault and building is progressing with all the rapidity the weather will permit of.

Mr. Willard Tillinghast, the energetic manager of the Fayetteville Water Works, has just finished laying pipes across the creek at Eccles bridge, through which an ample supply of the pure water our city boasts of and enjoys, is to be carried up Green street as far as the Court House, and probably down Rowan street.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway company are building a large warehouse near the depot, the old switches are being replaced with new ones, new steel rails and cross ties are also being put down on the several tracks around and near the station.

Messrs. D. H. Ray & Co., have had a neat light awning put up in front of their grocery store, and the front handsomely painted.

The exterior of the Court House has been so much improved that doubtless the interior will be whitewashed, painted, new cocoa matting put down, and both up stairs and down generally made creditable, comfortable and convenient before next session of court.

Sundry Observations.

The Willow tree in the Roman Catholic church yard is said to be over 100 years old.

This time a year ago the fruit trees were budding.

In 1891 Phœnix Lodge A. F. and A. M. will celebrate its centennial.

High water in the river prevents the catching of shad in any quantity.

Robins have given the town the "go-by" this season.

The freshet of March 1865 was the highest ever known here.

From "one who knows," we learn that meal bran is a valuable and cheap fertilizer.

Spite of the many cold snaps, there has not been enough protracted cold weather to give us any skating this season.

Many falls but no casualties are reported for the slippery season, just past.

Cows never freeze, provided their noses are kept warm.

Persons planting out fruit trees at this season should trim them down, about one-third.

A few tomato seeds planted in hot beds now, will demonstrate the fallacy of the saying, that tomatoes cannot be ripened in this section before July 1st.

The icy covering of the trees after the storm of last week presented a beautiful appearance.

Many trees within the city limits were much marred and injured by the breaking of limbs after the storm, the mantle of ice in which they were cased proving too heavy to be borne.

Persons planting cucumber seed can avoid the ravages of the cucumber bug, so destructive to young plants, by changing place of planting.

Okra seed can be planted now, in warm beds. Should the young plants be threatened by frost or freezing, a covering of loose earth will preserve them from injury.

The famous "Le Conte" pear, so successfully raised in Georgia and other Southern states, seems peculiarly suited to our climate. The tree grows to a large size—as large as the largest magnolia, is a pretty shape, a fine bearer, and the fruit is delicious.

The Free Bridge will open a market for their wood to the East side of the river people. There is said to be enough cord wood in that section to supply this market at cheap figures for many years.

Many persons were both surprised and amused a day or two ago by the sight of a large Poland goose following its master, a colored man, Harry Scott, up and down the streets, obeying his commands to stop or to go on, with the readiness of a trained dog.

Foxes are are getting to be very numerous and destructive in this vicinity. In several instances carrying off chickens before the eyes of their owners.

The Oil Mills have seed enough on hand to keep them running night and day for the rest of the season. The meal and oil are sold as fast as made.

Goats are easily kept. We saw one making a hearty meal off of its owners $3.00 umbrella a few days ago. Whether or not it has changed owners since then, we are not prepared to say.

As the trains on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway come dashing up to the station one smilingly recalls the speed of twenty years ago and the habit of the conductors to stand on top of one of the cars near the engine to give proper signals to the engineer, as the trains approached and entered the town. His position being perfectly safe, owing to the jig jog speed of our "lightning express of those times.

What a town Fayetteville is. We have just passed through a protracted season of wet and snowy weather, but yet after one or two days of sunshine, our streets and neighborhood roads are comparatively dry and firm. This is one of the many great advantages our city has over Raleigh, Charlotte and many other cities of the State. Travel to and from which by means of wheeled vehicles is almost cut off during much of the winter on account of the bad condition of their roads, in some instances almost amounting to an interdiction to visiting them, except via rail.

Some of Fayetteville's people who are advanced in years, state that their parents had often told them that where the principal business houses now stand on each side of Hay, Person and other streets, they had picked very fine huckleberries in the large dense swamp which then covered the places now thoroughly drained, and on which fine stores and houses replace the haunts of the wild beasts and reptiles.

Wait the same length of time and our grand children will scarcely credit the statement that we recollect when the large bustling, growing city of their day, crossed by a net work of railroads, noisy with the hum of machinery, and utilizing to the furtherest extent, her great advantages of water power; a city of wealth, trade and beauty, tell them then that we recollect it as a town of 3000 or 4000 people, styled "dead and finished," by neighboring places, and it will seem almost incredible, so great will have been the change from that to the citizens it is in their day.

A gentleman living not a thousand miles from this place, was, a short time ago, the happy and proud owner of many fine fowls and a large flock of turkeys. Both chickens and turkeys were in the habit of roosting in a large, dead tree not far from his house. During the late severe weather, he endeavored to prevent these fowls from roosting in the tree, wishing to drive them in the barn, for fear they should freeze under the chilly blasts of midnight, but there was no go; they stuck to and roosted in the accustomed place. One morning the gentleman found the trees and ground covered with sleet. He looked for his chickens in the yard, called them again and again, but they did not as usual come fluttering and cackling to him, whereupon he looked up into the tree and there they were sure enough, each and every turkey and chicken securely fastened, their ice-covered feet being firmly frozen to the limbs. How to get them down was the question. Their owner tried scaring them; they were already alarmed. Next he tried climbing, and nearly broke his neck. Finally he recollected having a small cartridge of dynamite, one of a number he had procured for blasting purposes. There was a hole in the body of the tree; his idea was to explode the cartridge in this hole, and that the fibres of the wood were so firmly frozen together that the explosion would simply cause the tree to give a kind of convulsive shudder, which would dislodge the chickens and turkeys without doing further damage. Well? Why the fact is he rather made a mistake in calculating the force of the explosion or the holding-together powers of the tree. The fowls were dislodged, no kind of doubt about that, but he has a new breed of chickens now, and it would not be altogether safe to mention turkey hash and dynamite in the same breath when speaking to him.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	5@6 5
Hog Round,	11@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	12@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	8½@8½	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3@4
Hams,	15@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD -	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@00	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.75
Java,	30@25	PORK—	7@8½
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	35@40
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bush	100@110
CHICKENS—	20@25	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	15@17½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	7½@8
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	65@75	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	50@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	70@75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	26@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	70@2.75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb—17 4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 27½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 95 cts. for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

DIED.

SMITH—On the 20th inst., at the residence of Col. J. B. Starr, on Haymount, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANNE, widow of Charles C. Smith. Mrs. Smith was born in West Malling Co., Kent, England, March 23, 1797. She came with her husband to this place about the beginning of the year 1842. Within less than a year from that time she was left a widow with a large number of children—"widow indeed and desolate." But she "trusted in God," and by his help was enabled to live a godly, gracious life among us, securing to herself general respect, the warm affection of her personal friends, and as we believe the favor of God unto eternal life. She was for nearly forty-three years a communicant of St. John's church, and was buried from that church on Saturday afternoon last according to its prescribed ritual.

J. C. H.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EXPENDED FOR one Bottle of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will save your child from the horrible agony of being eaten by worms.

The Mardi Gras Carnival at New Orleans.

On Tuesday last, February 10th, the scene of the Carnival festivities was unprecedented for gayety. Thousands from all portions of the world thronged the streets, after witnessing the ceremony of the drawing, and gave loud spoken approval of the honesty of the 17th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, under the exclusive management of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., and some $252,500 was scattered about. It will all go over again on March 10th, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will inform you on application to him.

Oil from Nature's Wells.

The skin on the head is kept soft and flexible by a secretion from the oil glands. When these are clogged the hair dries and falls off. Parker's Hair Balsam renews their action restores the original color to the hair and makes it soft and glossy. It also eradicates dandruff. Not greasy, not a dye, deliciously perfumed. Delightful for a lady's toilet table. The best of dressings. Preferable to all similar articles because of its superior cleanliness and purity.

Delicate Women.

I have been using for a month or two in my household Swift's Specific, the greater portion of it having been consumed by the female portion of my family, and with the happiest results. It acted like a charm on my wife, who had been in bad health for a long time, and for whom I had paid hundreds of dollars for doctors and medicines. It began to build her up from the first dose. Another female member of my family took it with equally satisfactory results. It is certainly the best tonic for delicate ladies that I have ever used, and I have tried them all. I have no doubt that want of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated houses, sewer gas poison and malarial poison often produce sickness among our wives, daughters and sisters, and I believe Swift's Specific is the remedy for all this sort of blood poisoning. I know many of the best families of this county are using it for this purpose, and I have never known or heard of any failure to give entire satisfaction. I have known the remedy a long time. I know it to be entirely vegetable, and the best tonic and alterative, especially for females.

F. L. JONES, J. P., Quitman, Ga.

General Debility.

For several years past my wife's health has been exceedingly feeble—a general breakdown of the nervous system. She was greatly reduced in flesh. No remedy seemed to do her any good. In the spring of 1883 I induced her to try Swift's Specific. The first bottle gave her hope and twenty bottles produced wonderful results. She gained thirty pounds in flesh and it renovated her whole system. It is certainly the greatest tonic in the world. T. J. HIGGINS.

Indian Springs, Ga., Nov. 8, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta Georgia

Are You Tired of Being Sick?

We want to say a word to the men, women and girls who work in stores, offices and factories. There are hundreds of thousands of you in the country. Very few of you are well. You are shut up too much and exercise too little. In this way you get sick. Your blood is bad, your digestion poor, your head often aches, you don't feel like work. Your liver, stomach and kidneys are out of order. Parker's Tonic has cured hundreds of such cases. It is pure, sure and pleasant.

FOR SALE AT ROSE & LEAK'S

7000 yards Pee Dee Plaids.
5000 yards Lake George Sheetings.

☞ Rose & Leak are expecting a large assortment of Jersey Jackets next week. A jersey is always a neat and useful article.

☞ Rose & Leak have received the latest Spring styles in Stiff Brim; Nabby and Soft Hats. If you wish a *stylish* hat, the place to get it is at ROSE & LEAKS.

☞ Rose & Leak continue to sell Clement, Wiell & Ball's celebrated fine custom-made Shoes for ladies. These shoes have no superior in the market. Every pair warranted. Money refunded if satisfaction be not given.

☞ ROSE & LEAK have this week received a large and beautiful stock of Hamburg Nainsook, Swiss and "all over" Embroideries. Also Check Muslins, Cambrics and other white goods. They are receiving daily additions to the stock of Fancy and Staple Goods, such as new Springs Prints, 10 4 Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Notions, Diamond Shirts, &c.

Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

CALL ON BENTON & WATSON at No. 12 N. E. Market Square. We are receiving NEW GOODS every day, and would be pleased to see all of our friends, and guarantee to sell them better goods for less money than any other house in Fayetteville. We make a specialty of fine Flour, a flour that will rival *Jack Frost.*

Feb'y 26, 1885. 1t

PINE ISLAND 1865.

Moisture	13-03 per cent.
Nitrogen	256 do.
Egm Amonia	3-10 per cent.
Avail: Phos. Acid	1012.
Insolu.	2 11
Total	12 23.
Potash	1 89.

Commercial value per ton $32·50.

Signed CHAS. W. DADNEY, Director.
J. B. STARR, Ag't,

Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-tf

L. C. EMMITT,

FAYETTEVILLE FOUNDRY AND REPAIR SHOP.

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of castings, both Iron and Brass, such as Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Factory Castings, Sash Weights, Grate Bars, Pulleys and Geering, Bells, Grates for fire places for wood or coal; Cane Mills, the cheapest in the market, does the same work of high priced patent mills. All plain casting made without extra charge for patterns. Having had near twenty years experience at the business, I feel satisfied I can suit the public in regard to quality and price.

All orders should be addressed to

L. C. EMMITT,
Fayetteville Foundry and Repair Shop.
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-1y

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK, one without incumbrance preferred, to whom a liberal price will be paid. Situation one mile and a half from the Market House. Wanted, also, a good MILCH COW with young calf. Call on

JAMES PHILLIPS,
at A. Garrison's Store.
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-2t

NOTICE.

AT THE EXPIRAT OF THIRTY DAYS from this date, I will apply to the President and Directors of the Fayetteville National Bank for two certificates of stock in said bank. One for Five, and the other for One share, in lieu of a certificate for Six shares of the capital stock in said bank, dated the 2d day of January 1884, No. 324, which certificate is lost or mislaid.

W. P. HADLEY,
of Chatham County.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-4t

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HAVING DETERMINED to go into the cotton manufacturing bussiness, we will sell, on the premises, at Greensboro, N. C., on March 18th, 1885, at 12 o'clock, M., without reserve, the following described property:

DESCRIPTION.

1. Lot on South Elm Street, 26x50 feet, on which is located a brick store 26x80 feet—2 stories above ground, handsomely and substantially fitted up for wholesale dry goods, notions, hats, caps, shoes, &c., with a capacious basement for groceries.

2. Lot adjoining the above, and of like dimensions, on which is located a two story brick store, 26x80 feet, with basement. This store is fitted up handsomely for a retail dry goods store, with good basement for groceries, and has a handsome plate glass front, making it unusually attractive as a first class mercantile stand for both a select and general stock.

3. Another lot adjoining the latter, 43x150 feet, and on which is located a one story wooden building 20x70 feet, used as a Tin Shop and Store; also a warehouse for storage, 12x60 feet.

4. A lot on Davie Street, and immediately in the rear of store No. 1—26x150 feet, on which is a warehouse 20x26 feet, and a wagon house 16x20 feet.

5. A lot on Davie Street along side of N. 4, and in the rear of No. 2, dimensions 27x150 feet, and on which is located a warehouse 20x26 feet.

6. A third lot on Davie Street, and in the immediate of No. 3—43x150 feet, on which is located a warehouse 12x40 feet. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 aggravating 95x126 feet, are very desirable locations for stores or for manufacturing.

The above described property will be sold one half for cash, balance on a credit of six months.

Any one wishing to see the porperty, can do so by calling at the store of Odell Hardware Co.

ODELL & CO.,
Greensboro, N. C.
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-3t

WANTED.

A SHOW CASE FOR COUNTER. Apply to

B. E. SEDBERRY.
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107 2t

LAND SALE.

UNLESS SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE in the mean time, I shall offer for sale at auction, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, on March 5th, 1885, FOR CASH, two hundred and seventy acres of Land on head waters of Carver's Creek, about 8 miles from Fayetteville, on McArthur road, adjoining the lands of T. S. Lutterloh, J. D. Williams and others. There is a clearing of about 30 acres under good fence, a large part of which is a well ditched swamp, a log house, crib and stables. Also apple and peach orchard and a few grape vines on the premises

HARDY HARRIS.
Feb'y 26. 1t

IN NEW QUARTERS!

I WOULD ANNOUNCE THAT I AM TEMporarily located in the corner store next to the Market, known as KYLE'S corner, where I will be happy to see my friends and customers.

NEW FRESH GOODS.

My present stock has all been purchased in the last few weeks, and consequently is the most desirable assortment to select from in the city. It comprises everything usually found in a well appointed Dry Goods Store, and an examination of it is solicited.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FRANK W. THORNTON.
Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-tf

NOTICE

To the School Committees and Teachers in the Public Schools of Cumberland County.

AFTER THIS DATE I will not examine applicants for Teacher's certificates except on those days prescribed by law. Private examinations have often proved unsatisfactory both to applicants and myself, and are objected to by the State Superintendent, Maj. Finger, as disturbing the regularity of the school system. School committees are requested not to employ any teacher who has not a certificate, as the law makes the Superintendent the judge of a teacher's ability and *character.* Teachers have sometimes, after a month's work, failed to get a certificate, and thus lost their pay. No certificates, from this or any other county, will be *received*, except upon a public examination. Teachers are notified that on the next examination day I will give a rigid examination on the *History* of N. C., and of the United States as *well* as on the *other* studies prescribed by law. Hereafter my office hours for school purposes will be from 11:30 A. M., until 1 P. M., and teachers and committeemen will greatly oblige me by calling within that time.

Respectfully,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
County Superintendent.

Office 21 Green Street.
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107 2t

JONESBORO HIGH SCHOOOL

For Boys and Girls,

Jonesboro, Moore Co., N. C.

Access—Easy, by the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad.

Buildings—Ample for one hundred and fifty pupils.

Pupils May Enter at Any Time and be Charged From Date of Entrance.

FACULTY:

R. J. DAVIS—Principal and Instructor in Greek, English and Mathematics.
REV. J. D. ARNOLD—Instructor in Latin and Sciences.
MISS BELLE WORTHY—Teacher of English, History and Literature.
MISS BELLE BRYAN—Teacher of Primary Department.
MISS CARRIE PELL—Teacher of Music, Calisthenics and Elocution.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

GEO. S. COLE, Chairman,
J. A. Gunter, E. J. Lilly, Geo. Avent,
Elisha Watson, W. W. Cole, L. C. Jones,
Wm. Brooks, Reddin Bryan, J. Vaughan,
J. A. Green, Dr. J. M. Campbell, K. H. Worthy,
Gaston Thompson.

HEALTH—"This locality is not excelled in North Carolina for healthfulness—no malaria, no chills, no epidemics."

MAILS—Every day except Sunday from all important points, and Telegraphic connections.

RELIGIOUS—Services, every Sunday by the preacher of Jonesboro Circuit or some other minister. We have in our town three Churches—the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist.

The Teachers and Trustees aim to make this one of the best schools in the land. The course of instruction will be as practical as possible. We aim to educate pupils intellectually, morally, and physically.

EXPENSES.

BOARD, per month, at Hotels and in Families, $7 00 to $16.00. This can perhaps be reduced by forming messes.

TUITION, per month, in 1st year of Primary,		$1.50
" " " " 2d " " "		2.00
" " " " 3d " " "		2 50
" " " " Academic Department,		3.00
" " " " Latin, Greek and French, each,		1.00
" " " " Music, (Piano and Organ,)		4.00
Incidental Fee, per term,		.50

☞ Pupils will be classified in that department in which they have the two highest studies.

TERMS.

Tuition to be Paid Quarterly, in Advance; or, If Delayed, by special arrangement with the Principal.

We take the liberty to refer strangers to REV. DAVID SULLINS, D. D., President E. & H. College, Va., Rev. F. L. REID, of the Raleigh *Advocate*, N. C., Prof. C. E. VAWTER, Sup't Miller School, Albermarle Co., Va., or Hon. JAMES W. REID, Wentworth, N. C.

I am unacquainted with Prof. R. J. Davis, and am glad to say that, as far as I have heard he has given entire satisfaction as Principal of our School; and I take pleasure in recommending him and his School to the public.

H. K. WORTHY, Jonesboro, N. C.
Jan. 16, 1885.

Generally closely observing the progress or my children in school, and having sent three the last session to Jonesboro High School, I am free to say that I think Mr. Davis' administration, with the efficient help he has, will compare favorably with any former sessions of this very successful School.

JAS. DALRYMPLE, Jonesboro, N. C.
Jan. 16, 1885.

I take pleasure in saying that we find Prof. R. J. Davis, who has taught for us one term, to be the right man in the right place. He is peculiarly fitted for a teacher—full of energy and sticks closely to his business. I feel satisfied that those who have sons or daughters to educate can do no better than to put them under his care.

GEO. S. COLE, Jonesbobo, N. C.
Feb'y 26 4t

Administrators' Sale of LAND.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Harnett County, we will, on Saturday, Feb'y 28th, 1885, at 11 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of the late Arch'd McKay, situate on Little Cross Creek, about three to four miles north-west of Fayetteville, containing about 500 acres, be it more or less.

TERMS: The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months.

N. W. RAY,
Z. B. NEWTON,
Jan. 30, 1885-tf Adm'rs of Arch'd McKay.

H. McD. Robinson

LAW OFFICE 21 GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 12, 1885. 105-tf

MILLINERY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES FOR TWENTY DAYS

For Cash onlv.

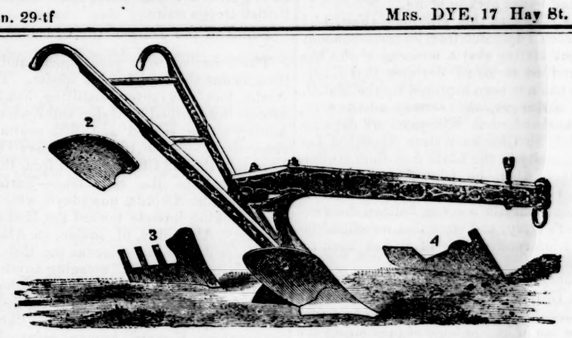
IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS, COME AND

Bring the Money!

—o—

A NEW SUPPLY OF THOSE
25 Cent HATS; Also 5 and 10 Cent Goods.
Scraps for Crazy Patchwork.

jan. 29-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.



CLIPPER PLOWS.

The Best on the Market.

Guaranteed to give Perfect Satisfaction.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE FARMERS TO THE ABOVE NAMED PLOWS and ask them to call at our store and examine them. We have sold about three hundred of them during the last three years, and have diligently inquired into their merits, and as every one was guaranteed to give satisfaction, in no instance that we know of has one failed to do so, but on the contrary, we are told by scores, "it is the best plow in the world." We feel no hesitation in recommending them to those who have not tried them. Ever since it took the first premium at the Raleigh fair in 1880, in the field trial, in competition with twelve of the leading plows used in the South, the sale has been on the increase, and still continues to improve. We have bought more this season than ever before, because the demand is greater.

We guarantee every one to give perfect satisfaction, so you run no risk in trying one. We think our stock of Plows and Castings will be the largest and most complete in town within one week.

Clipper, Atlas, Stonewall, Farmer's Friend, Leader, New 48, 50, 40, 45, 35—*Plows; Old Style* 35, 40, 45, 50, *AG, GE, M6 and* 10 *Plows,*

with complete line of castings for above. Also castings for Watt and Dixie Plows. We also have full line of Trace Chains, Collars, Harness, Bridles, Plow Lines, Back Bands, &c., &c.

Country merchants would do well to see us, or correspond with us before purchasing Plows or Castings elsewhere.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
February 12, 1885. 105 tf

CHRISTMAS GOODS AT McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

MORE OF THOSE

Handsome Musical Work Boxes and Hand Painted Fancy Articles.

ALSO, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF 5 AND 10 CENT TOYS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

FINE ORGANS ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Call and Examine.

December 18, 1884. 99tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of Daniel Blue, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before Feb. 1st, 1886.

N. W. RAY,
Adm'r of Daniel Blue.
Feb 2, 1885. 104-4w

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.

Consignments solicited.

R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 10 William Street,
New York.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

On hand and to arrive:—

1500 Bags	Sea Fowl and Bradley's Guano.
1000 Bags	Zell's Guano.
500 "	Stone Acid.
500 "	R. & S. High Grade Acid.
10000 "	German Kainit.
200 Bbls. and Sacks	Flour, all grades.
25 Boxes	D. S. Bacon—Sides.
40 Bags	Rio Coffee.
25 Barrels	Sugar.
40 Barrels	New Orleans Molasses.
50 Boxes	Candy.
50 Boxes	Soap.
50 Gross	Snuff.

Cheese, Concentrated Lye, Fish, Nails, Glue, Spirit Barrels, &c., &c.

All of which I offer on favorable terms to farmers where satisfactory arrangements can be made.

E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 19, 1885. 5t

1843. **Forty Years.** 1884.

J. C. THOMSON

AFTER FORTY YEARS IS STILL ON HAND WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions,

which he will sell low for

CASH

or on time secured by good notes.

Would be pleased to have his friends of this and adjoining counties call and see him at

NO. 53 PERSON STREET.

J. C. THOMSON.
Nov 13, 1884 93tf

LUMBER.

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just been started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No payment asked until satisfaction is given.

Now stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞ Planing mill in first-class order.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Jan 22, 1885. 102-3m

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 *A. M., Monday, January* 19*th,* 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:31 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C
Sept 4, 1884. 86tf

England in the Soudan.

Since our last mention, news comes of another battle between the column that was advancing from Suakim under General Earle, in which that gallant officer was killed. The effect of this battle, in which the British were victors, is to open the way to Berber.

London dispatches of Fe b. 14th say that messengers have arrived at Korti from Khartoum. They were six days on the journey. They profess ignorance regarding the fall of Khartoum or of the death of General Gordon. The Mudir of Dongola refuses to credit the reports concerning the capture of Khartoum by the Mahdi and the massacre of Gen. Gordon and the garrison under his command.

The *Standard* this afternoon [Feb. 14.] publishes a despatch from its correspondent at Korti stating that a messenger who has just arrived at Korti declares that Khartoum has not been captured by the Mahdi. The messenger, the correspondent says, asserts that he left Khartoum six days after Col. Sir Charles Wilson appeared before the city in the boats sent from Gubat, and that when he (the messenger) left, Gen. Gordon still held Khartoum. Government officials do not believe the messenger's story, and state that no official information confirmatory of it has been received.

The *Times* still clings to the hope that Gen. Gordon is alive. It thinks that the saddlebag document was possibly a ruse made use of in the hope of preventing the British advance upon Khartoum, as it was then too late to rescue Gen. Gordon. The *Times* asks: "If Gen. Gordon has been killed and Khartoum captured, why did not the Mahdi let Col. Wilson land there and then massacre him and his party?"

The *Army and Navy Gazette* takes a gloomy view of the position occupied at present at Gubat. According to the *Gazette*, the troops can neither retreat across the desert nor down the Nile. They are compelled, from the very necessities of their situation, it is contended, to intrench themselves where they are and there board their ammunition, live on camel meat and remain on the defensive until relieved. Continuing, the *Gazette* says that masses of hostile arabs from Khartoum will soon throw themselves in line between Gubat and Gadkul wells and capture the latter place, and perhaps even push northward and attack Korti itself.

At a council of war at the War Office it was resolved to increase the Indian contingent to be despatched to the Soudan for Gen. Wolseley's relief to 3,500 men, in order to raise the total effective force which Gen. Graham is to have for his Suakim expedition to 11,500 men.

Gen. Graham departs for Suakim on the 18th inst. He will be left fullest option as to the time to be occupied by the expedition in reaching Berber. It is stated, however, that Gen. Graham intends to make forced marches all the way to Berber from Suakim. If he encounters Osman Digna and defeats him, Gen. Graham believes he can reach Berber within twenty days. It would require thirty days to complete the journey with an army making ordinary time.

COLONIAL AID.

The Marquis of Lorne publishes a letter in to-day's *Times* urging the acceptance by the Government of the proffered services of Williams's Canadian corps, the men to be allowed to either take the places in England of those sent to Egypt, or to go to the front themselves. The prompt offer of military service made to the Home Government by the Canadians and Australians, the Marquis says, shows that the colonies of Great Britain possess right feelings towards the parent Government and a ready desire to exercise their loyalty at all times in the right way, and proves that all parts of the Empire are united whenever the interests and honor of Great Britain are assailed from any quarter.

The Governor of Victoria has cabled a message to the home Government tendering to the Queen the assurance that the colony of Victoria was ready to do its part as an integral portion of Her Majesty's Empire to assist England in Egypt.

A gigantic trading corporation, to be called the Royal Soudan Trading Company, is being formed in London and Alexandria upon the same lines as those upon which was conducted the famous East India Company. If the corporation succeeds in obtaining the charter it has already applied for it will claim as one of its privileges the right to build a railway between Berber and Suakim.

An Arab newspaper says the Mahdi intends to proclaim himself King of Nubia when he captured Shendy.

A Suakim dispatch says that spies report that a large assemblage of the hostile tribes from the south has gathered at Tamai.

The Mahdi's men, the spies say, are perfectly acquainted with the details of the British victories at Abu-Klea and Gubat, but they consider them unimportant compared with the Prophet's success in capturing Khartoum. The story of this success has been spread and magnified everywhere among the Arabs sympathizing with El Mahdi, and they are all apparently elated over it.

The New York *World's* special London cablegram of the 14th gives the following review of the situation:

Many members of the Liberal party are openly expressing the belief that the best solution of the Egyptian difficulty is to hand over to Sultan Abdul Hamid the control of the Soudan. Gen. Gordon said, last August, in an official communication to the British Government: "If you do not make a convention with the Sultan, you will never get out of the Soudan alive." This unintentional prophecy has been terribly fulfilled; Gordon is dead; the Arabs are inflamed and intoxicated with success. An alliance between Turkey and England would be humiliating to the statesman who labelled the Sultan as the "unspeakable Turk," but it is admitted that Abdul Hamid's name and pedigree would be more portent than an English army in quelling the so-called rebellion among the fanatical Soudanese.

It is also believed that England should perform her share of the obligations entered into at the signing of the Berlin Treaty. This agreement rehabiliated Turkey on the condition that she should behave herself. Turkey has since remained very quiet and the Continental powers argue that she should be left alone to work for her own salvation. She has formerly remonstrated, through Fehmi Pasha, against England's occupation of territory which is her vassalage, and the result was that the Turkish envoy was categorically told by Lord Granville, the English Secretary for Foreign Affairs that England proposed to run this matter for the present according to her own ideas. Complications with some of the Continental powers are almost certain. There is no doubt that statesmen of the Berlin school are doing their best to embroil Italy and Turkey in revenge for the former's aid to England. Turkey is just now averse to war, but is vehemently protesting against continued occupation of Egypt by England. Among the many rumors afloat there is none more certain than the statement that Turkey has promised to garrison the Soudan as soon as the British troops retire.

Drink in the Time of the Crusades.

The crusaders were great topers, and to them is due the bringing of spirits. The Arabs had reinvented distilling, but the process is described by Galen and Zosimus, writing in the second and fifth centuries respectively. It is thought to have been known to the old Chaldees, and from them transmitted to the Scythians—Tartars, who, like the Coords nowadays, were always making inroads toward the Mediterranean. Alcohol is, of course, an Arabic word—probably the same as the Hebrew "kaal" Chaldee "cohal," meaning anything highly subtilized, whether in powder or spirit. In the former shape it applied to the finely powdered antimony, the "kohl" with which Eastern women paint their eyelashes. With the article, "al," it is the spirit, or, as Lucifer, in Longfellow's "Golden Legend," says:

> "The elixir of perpetual youth,
> Called alcohol in the Arab speech."

This, by and by, became a formidable rival to the older liquors, of which Gireldus Cambrensis writes: "Their constant habit of drinking has made the English famous among all nations. Both nature and custom make them drunkards. It is a strife between Ceres and Bacchus; but, in the beer which conquers and domineers over them, Ceres prevails." Spirits, however, were not made or much drank in England till the sixteenth century. Even abroad for a long time brandy was only used as a medicine, the efforts of chemists like Raymond Lully being devoted to rectifying what the Arabian Abucasis had taught them how to produce in a hydrated form. How is it that whisky (uisgebaugh —water of life) got into use so much sooner in Scotland and Ireland? It cannot be because mountains are unsuited to malt-making, for much of Ireland is plain, and the Welsh have never exchaned their ancestral cwrw, (beer,) such as it is, for spirits. Moreover, good ales are still brewed in Scotland and Ireland, notably at Drogheda, and the old song about King Arthur's Court testifies that in early times

> "The Scot loved ale called blue-cap."

I suppose the habit of spirit drinking was learned abroad. Scots of the Dugald Dalgetty class brought over that and other bad customs, and they were a numerous class, and from them the colonists to Ulster were largely recruited. Scot-ale (Low Latin, Scot-allum) had, by the way, in old records, a far different meaning; it is, properly, a gathering where each paid his share, and thence comes to mean a public house. In King John's reign the Council of St. Alban's forbids "Viscounts, foresters, and others to hold Scot-ales where they pleased." A King's officer would hold a Scot-ale within one of the royal forests, out of the range, *i. e.*, of the common law, and thither he would compel men to repair, just as a publican nowadays is sometimes able to prevent a man from getting work unless he deals with the "house of call," where workmen assemble and wages are paid.—*All the Year Round.*

Some British Personal Statistics.

The oldest member of her Majesty's Privy Council is the Right Hon. Viscount Eversley, aged 90; the youngest, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, aged 34. The oldest Duke is the Duke of Cleveland, aged 81; the youngest, his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, an infant. The oldest Marquis is the Very Rev. the Marquis of Donegal, aged 85; the youngest, the Marquis Camden, (a minor,) aged 12. The oldest Earl is the Earl of Buckinghamshire, (who is the oldest peer in the realm,) aged 91; the youngest is the Earl of Cottonham, (a minor,) aged 10. The oldest Viscount is Lord Eversley, aged 90; the youngest, Viscount Southwell, (a minor,) an Irish peer, aged 12. The oldest Baron is Lord Brougham and Vaux, aged 89; the youngest, Lord Ampthill, (a minor,) aged 15. The oldest member of the House of Commons is Alderman Sir Robert Walter Carden, member of Parliament for the borough of Barnstaple, aged 83; the youngest Mr. Matthew Joseph Kenny; member of Parliament for the borough of Ennis, in Ireland, aged 23. The oldest Judge in England is Vice-Chancellor the Hon. Sir James Bacon, aged 86; the youngest, the Hon. Sir Archibald Levin Smith, of the Queen's Bench Division, aged 48. The oldest Judge in Ireland is the Hon. John Fitzhenry Townsend, L L. D., of the Court of Admiralty, aged 73; the youngest, the Right Hon. Andrew Marshall Porter, Master of the Rolls, aged 48. The oldest of the Scotch Lords of Session is the Hon. Sir George Deas, (Lord Deas,) aged 81; the youngest, the Hon. Alexander Smith Kinnear, (Lord Kinnear,) aged 51. The oldest prelate of the Church of England is the Right Rev. Richard Durnford, D. D., Bishop of Chichester, aged 82; the youngest, the Right Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, D. D., Bishop of Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 45. The oldest prelate of the Irish Episcopal Church is the Most Rev. Marcus Gervase Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, aged 83: the youngest the Right Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg, Bishop of Cork, aged 50. The oldest prelate of the Scotch Episcopal Church is the Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, (Primus of Scotland,) aged 80; the youngest, the Right Rev. James Robert A. Chinnery-Haldane, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, aged 44. The oldest Baronet is Sir Moses Montefiore, aged 100; the youngest, Sir Stewkley F. Draycott Shuckburgh, (a minor,) aged 4. The oldest Knight is Sir George Rose Sartorius, G. C. B., Admiral of the Fleet, aged 94; the youngest, Sir Walter Eugene de Souza, of Calcutta, aged 38.—*Lon. Times.*

The Legislature.

[Reported for the OBSERVER.]

A portion of last week's report, crowded out of that issue, is as follows:

On Thursday, the following bills were introduced in the House:

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to the State's stock in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad company [Provides for a commission composed of the Governor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, to contract for the sale of the State's stock in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad for the purpose of building a railroad from Goldsboro to Salisbury or Charlotte.]

A bill to incorporate the Durham and Clarksville Railroad Company.

A bill to establish a criminal circuit to be composed of the counties of New Hanover and Mecklenburg.

A bill to authorize Moore county to issue bonds.

The bill to authorize the sale of certain county property in Cumberland passed its several readings.

The bill to provide for the stock law in Rockingham county passed its second reading.

The bill to allow railroads to load and unload and to run on Sunday trains carrying live stock, fruit, vegetables and other perishable freight passed its several readings.

On Friday the bill to privide a stock law for Rockingham county passed its third reading.

The bill to provide suitable rooms in the Agricultural building for the Supreme court and State library was put upon its passage. [This bill had previously passed the Senate. It appropriates $15,000, with convict labor, for the purpose.]

Mr. Fulton moved to amend so that no additional buildings should be erected. There was space enough in the present structure.

Mr King, of Onslow, opposed the whole scheme as a useless expenditure.

Mr. Womack urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. Tate moved to limit the entire expense to the sum named in the bill.

The bill passed its second and third readings.

The bill to prohibit the importation and sale of obscene literature, amended by the adoption of a substitute offered by Mr. Womack, passed its third reading.

The bill to incorporate Hope Mills Manufacturing Company, of Cumberland county, passed its several readings; also

The bill to permit a joinder of felony and misdemeanor in indictments where assault is included.

The bill for the relief of A. H. McNeill, clerk of Moore county.

On Saturday, a bill to incorporate the town of McFarland, Anson county, was introduced.

The committee reported unfavorably on the bill to provide for the sale of the State's stock in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad.

The bill to incorporate the town of Lewisville, Bladen county, passed its final reading; also

The bill for the relief of certain citizens of Sampson county; also

The bill to extend the time for funding State bonds.

THE SECRET PAPERS OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.—The services rendered to Louis Napoleon in the early part of his career seem to have been paid for with no niggard hand. The first receipt from Miss Howard for 1,000,000f. on March 25, 1853, is in discharge of all her rights and interest in the domain of Civita Nuova in the March of Ancona. On this property, in 1850, a sum of 324,000f. was lent to Louis Napoleon by the Marquis Pallavicino, which was repaid in 1852 with interest, through the hands of the Duke of Galliere. This million, however, is only one out of nearly six given to the same individual. The Comtesse Emilie Campana accepted on July 29, 1851, a bill drawn by the President of the French Republic 33,000f. By 1870 she had received "approximately 400,000f." Miss Mary Gwynne received between 1846 and 1868 at least 132,000f. by may of pension, besides 25,000f. as an "establishment" on her marriage in 1852, and 12,500f. by way of "sucor" in 1868. An unknown lady, under the initial T., received in 1857 the sums of 90,000f., 30,000f., and 80,000f. Alexandrine Pergot figures as recipient of numerous sums of varying amount, finishing with 25,000f. in August, 1852. These are only some of the most salient figures on the face of the alphabetical abstract. The list is of enormous length and contains some names we are surprised to find there, with singular details as to the nature of the claims on the imperial purse. In 1866 the Emperor appears to have had nearly a million sterling in money and securities deposited with Messrs. Baring. This, however, was the nominal value of securities which was contested by M. Pietri.—*The Edinburg Review.*

WELLINGTON BEFORE THE PENINSULAR WAR.—He (the Duke) seemed to lapse into a kind of reverie, and remained silent so long that I asked him what he was thinking of. He replied, "Why, to say the truth, I am thinking of the French that I am going to fight. I have not seen them since the campaign in Flanders, when they were capital soldiers, and a dozen years of victory under Buonaparte must have made them better still. They have besides, it seems, a new system of strategy, which has out manœuvred and over whelmed all the armies of Europe. 'Tis enough to make one thoughtful; but, no matter; my die is cast; they may overwhelm me, but I don't think they will out manœuvre me. First, because I am not afraid of them, as everybody else seems to be; and, secondly, because, if what I hear of their system of manœvres be true, I think it a false one as against steady troops. I suspect all the Continental armies were more than beaten before the battle began. I, at least, will not be frightened beforehand."—*The Croker Papers. Jennings.*

P. T. Barnum's moral show, wintering at Bridgeport, Conn., was appraised upon the city and town tax list at the paltry sum of $250,000, which is millions less than P. T. Barnum has repesented it to be worth. Barnum threatened to "winter" his moral show elsewhere unless the tax was abated, whereupon the assessors of the town and city tax erased the item.

Reform in Funerals.

The press is moving for some reform in our present methods of conducting funerals. The demand comes none too soon. It is rather singular that while the world has moved forward in all other directions, it has remained nearly stationary in this. It has clung to old and absurd, because dangerous, customs in the holding of funerals, doubtless out of a false and timid delicacy bred of the solemnity of the occasion. But it is time for a frank and courageous treatment of the subject, and for reform.

The custom of conducting long and wearisome services in the open air, at the grave, during which the men are expected to stand uncovered, even in the coldest and most inclement weather is the cause of more fatal cases of throat and lung and kidney diseases, than any one other thing not even excepting the terrible exposures incident to our volunteer fire department system. Almost every funeral in the late Fall, and the Winter and Spring months, sows the seeds of fatal disorder in one or more persons in attendance. Everybody is acquainted in their own experience with instances of persons taking what is called their "death of cold," or some other fatal disease, while attending a funeral. "She took cold at so-and-so's funeral," is the frequent explanation of some delicate or elderly person's untimely or sudden taking off. The circumstances of a funeral are naturally chilling and depressing; the vital energies are then at their lowest and least resistant ebb, and one is then unusually susceptible to draughts upon the nervous and vital forces. Any custom that requires people, under such circumstances, to stand in the cold, bleak air, often in slush and snow, most of the time uncovered, during the prolonged and tedious services that are sometimes held, is essentially and almost criminally wrong. It is sheer barbarism to sacrifice the living to formal and useless ceremonials before the insensate dead.

In the larger cities the enlightened spirit of the age has already discovered the absurdity of this custom, and their cemeteries no longer witness the consumption-breeding ceremonies that are seen in country church-yards. The funeral services are mainly confined to the house or church, and only the very briefest final words are spoken at the grave, the attending relatives and friends remaining covered. That remarkable movement of practical common sense which has of late made such great headway in educated and enlightened circles of society, that stamps as "bad form" any custom or habit that impairs the health, has affixed its condemnatory signet upon this ancient folly of long services and uncovered audience at the grave of the dead. Every year many households in this city have been grief-stricken by the loss of some loved member, who has fallen a victim to this barbarous custom. Let its deadly reign be broken. Let the officiating ministers and the different societies shorten the services at the grave and instruct the attending mourners to keep their hats on.—*Trenton, N. J. Gazette.*

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON'S ESTATE.—A Washington dispatch of last week says: Col. Andrew Jackson, the grandson of the late President Andrew Jackson, who resides at the "Hermitage," in Tennessee, to-day took out letters of administration upon the estate of his grandfather, and immediately, through his solicitors, Messrs. John Paul and Robert B. Lines, filed a bill in equity setting forth that the widow of the late Montgomery Blair and her son, Woodbury Blair, now hrve possession of and claim to own a large number of very valuable papers relating to the public and private life of Gen. Jackson, and praying an injunction against the defendants to prevent them from disposing of or publishing any of the said papers.

It is stated that these papers were placed in the hands of Amos Kendall in 1843 with a view to the publication of a biography of Gen. Jackson which he (Kendall) had undertaken to write. The papers were lost for many years and were found by Col. W. G. Terrill, of Kentucky, in 1879, subsequent to the death of Kendall, when they were placed in the hands of Montgomery Blair "for safe keeping," as Col. Jackson in his bill. The representatives of Mr. Blair, however, claim that the papers were given to Francis P. Blair, Sr., by Gen. Jackson, and it is upon this question that the suit just instituted will probably turn. The bill also prays for the appointment of a receiver pending the litigation. Col. Jackson has retained Senators Harris, of Tennessee, and Voorhees, of Indiana, and Representative Caldwell as counsel in the cause.

TO DISTINGUISH A PERFECT WOMAN.—It was a very old Spanish writer who said that "woman is quite perfect and absolute in beauty if she has thirty good points." Here they are:

Three things white—the skin, the teeth, the hands.

Three black—the eyes, the eyebrows, the eyelashes.

Three red—the lips, the cheeks, the nails.

Three long—the body, the hair, the hands.

Three short—the teeth, the ears, the feet.

Three broad—the chest, the brow, the space between the eyebrows.

Three narrow—the mouth, the waist, the instep.

Three large—the arm, the loin, the limb.

Three fine—the fingers, the hair, the lips.

Three small—the bust, the nose, the head.—*Toledo Blade.*

Patti, the Peerless, sang in St. Louis last week and one of the newspapers was mean enough to print a portrait of her as she appeared at the tender age of eight. The embryotic diva is represented as a demure creature with black hair plastered down her cheeks, her ears ornamented with rings as large as those commonly used on martingales. Her dress is a loud plaid, her basque is loose and ill-fitting, and her pantalettes, which reach the tops of her shoes, are of the old-fashioned, flamboyant ruffled style. The Queen of Song must have been vexed when she beheld this early reminiscence. As a matter of fact it was a piece of rare journalistic injustice.

Motor Keely is still in Philadelphia, though there is evidence enough that he must have been directing the British movements in Egypt for the past year.

A Meritorious Article.

The recent damp weather has been very injurious to Pianos, Organs and walnut furniture, causing it to discolor and damaging it in other ways. German Piano and Organ Polish will be found a valuable article in removing troubles of this kind. A bottle sent to your address, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents. For sale by

W. W. IPARK, Fayetteville, N. C.,
formerly 335 Church st., Lancaster, Pa.

103-1m

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Japan Persimmon and other fruit trees; Grape-vines and other fruit plants; all of finest size and quality. Choice varieties only.

J. S. BREECE,
Fayetteville (N. C.) Nursery.

Feb 5, 1885 104-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

CALL AT

SEDBERRY'S

AND BUY

BUIST'S FRESH
Garden Seeds.

MOTTO:

New and Fresh or None.

Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

TESTIMONIALS
OF
Wofford's Winter Grape.

GAINSVILLE, GA.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Gainsville, have seen an eaten of the winter grape propagated by B. F. Wofford of this place, and do heartily endorse it as a very fine grape, being entirely distinct from any other native grape we have seen. We believe this new grape will fill a place in the vineyard long sought for, and will extend the grape crop at least two months in the season. It is very sweet and palatable.—[Signed] C. C. SANDERS, Dr. DANIEL FLOWER, J. E. REDWINE, Ed. Gainsville *Eagle*; BANKS & BRO., Bankers; J. B. ESTES, Judge Superior Court; O. B. THOMPSON, Largest Fruit Grower in Hall Co., Ga.; P. F. LAWSHE, Postmaster and Editor of the *Southron*; J. S. GAINES, Sheriff of Hall Co.; W. B. SMITH, Clerk Superior Court.

POLKSVILLE, GA., Feb. 13, 1884.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have lived for years in one-fourth mile of Abraham Wofford's, on whose premises grows the noted grape vine known as Wofford's Winter Grape.

I have eaten the grape from middle of September till last of December in its perfect state—the best and sweetest late grape known.

WILLIS STATON.

GAINSVILLE, GA., Feb. 14, 1884.

I have known the grape in White county, on Abraham Wofford's place, known as Wofford's Winter, for more than 20 years, and have eaten the grapes from the old mother vine almost every year in this period, and knew that it is all that is claimed for it. I regard it as the best grape in cultivation, and it promises more good points than any other variety in my knowledge. I have eaten the fruit as late as last of December, and have seve r known them to fail to bear a good crop. I have recently bought land, and have purchased my first order, and would not take $10.00 apiece for the vines. There is no better grape for the table than this, giving a most delicious farewell to the palate.

J. H. BROCK.

☞ A limited number one year old vines can be furnished at $2.00 each by J. S. Ragsdale & Bro., who have control of this grape for three years in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

J. S. RAGSDALE & BRO.,
NURSERYMEN, Jamestown, N. C.

H. D. STAGG, AGT.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

feb. 5, 1885. 104-4t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as Pemberton & Newbeury is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due by the firm are assumed by E. L. Pemberton; and all debts due to the late firm are to be paid to E. L. Pemberton, who alone is authorized to receipt for the same.

E. L. PEMBERTON.
W. H NEWBEURY.

Feb 1, 1885. 104-4t

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. MCNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

The Halbert Telephone

(FOR PRIVATE LINES.)

Sold outright. No renting. Just the thing for use in mines or mining districts. Pat. Nov. 30, 1880. Late improvements. Send for descriptive circular.

D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.

Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

ST. NICHOLAS
FOR
YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tmis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe.

A free specimen copy of ST. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

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Fresh Garden Seeds.

I have just received from LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds,

to which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.

Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

For A Business Education Attend the

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 300 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

FOUND!
FOR LADIES ONLY.

A REMEDY endorsed by the best Physicians and Druggists at its home.

A REMEDY that Mr. C. W. O'Neill, Goodwater, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed, and he believes *saved her life.*

A REMEDY of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said: "I would have given $500 as soon as I would a nickel for what two bottles of your medicine did for my daughter."

A REMEDY in regard to which, S. J. Cassells, M. D., Druggist, Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which *it afforded relief after all the usual remedies had failed.*"

A REMEDY about which Dr. R. B. Ferrell, Lafrange, Ga., writes: "I have used for the last twenty years the medicine you are putting up and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the disease for which it is recommended."

A REMEDY about which Dr. Joel Branham, Atlanta, said: "*I have examined the recipe*, and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."

A REMEDY which the Rev. H. B. Johnson, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family, with the "utmost satisfaction" and recommended it to three families "who found it to be just what it is recommended."

A REMEDY of which Pemberton, Inverness, & Benson say: "We have been selling it for many years, with constantly increasing sales. The article is a staple with us, and one of *absolute merit.*"

A REMEDY of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We sold 50 gross in four months, and never sold it in any place but what it was wanted again."

A REMEDY by which Dr. Baugh of Lafrange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION that ever came within my knowledge, with a few bottles."

A REMEDY of which Dr. J. C. Hess, Notasulga, Ala., says: "I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled for that class of diseases which it claims to cure."

A REMEDY about which Maj. John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war, on a large plantation on a great number of cases, *always with absolute success.*"

A REMEDY about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Carnesville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing.

THIS GREAT REMEDY IS

Bradfield's Female Regulator,

Sent for Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CENTURY
In 1885.
A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides.—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

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Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

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